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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 18, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The loss by fire in the United States last year was $150,000,000.

England, with all her wars has a pension list of $38,000,000. The pension list of the United States, mostly for the war between the States is over five times that amount.

The foreign trade of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year of 1893 is the largest on record, being $247,694,000, as compared with $241,369,000 in 1892. The exports were $118,619,000, the greatest in the history of the Dominion.

The annual report on the Orphan asylum at Oxford has been made to the State and to the Grand Lodge of Masons. It shows that during the past year 41 children were admitted; 12 placed in homes, 11 discharged, and 3 died, leaving now 230 present. From the State and the Grand Lodge $19,465 was received, all of which was expended. An industrial department was built and repairs made to other buildings, all at a cost of $2,673.

New York grows 5,000,000 tons of hay and raises 30,000,000 bushels of potatoes. The internal trade of New York exceeds $2,000,000,000 a year, $,650,000,000 of freight passes over the railroads, 150,000,000 over the canals and $250,000,000 over the sound and lakes. New York sustains over 1,000 newspapers and periodicals, has $600,000,000 in the savings banks, $300,000,000 in insurance companies and $700,000,000 in capital and loans of the banks. There are 6,000 miles of railroads, which cost over $600,000,000. There are 23,000,000 acres of farm lands valued at $1,056,000,000 and annually producing $178,000,000.

It is often cited as a reproach to the churches that if all the population wanted to go to church once a week, the church edifices would not contain them. But what are the facts? says an exchange. There are in the United States 142,000 church edifices, with sittings for 43,000,000 persons. That is to say, 43,000,000 persons could go to church in the United States at one time. Taking into account the infants, the infirm, the sick and those who wait upon them, and that most churches hold two services on Sunday, it is strictly within bounds to say that there is church accommodation for the entire population of the country.

New Orleans has the smallest police of any large city in the country in proportion to its population and the area to be guarded, and, though it has the remarkable record of making more arrests than some forces double or treble its size, the citizens of the ancient city want it increased. With a population of 242,000, New Orleans has a police force of but 256 men, and last year these men made 22,008 arrests. St. Louis, with a population of 452,000, has a police force of 800 men, who made but 20,729 arrests during the same period, while the Cincinnati police force of 489 men, with a population of 297,000 to operate upon, made but 16,944 arrests during the year.

Politicians here say the campaign will begin very early, says the Raleigh correspondence of the Wilmington Messenger. The chairman of the People's party has issued an address calling on his people to organize in counties in thirty days and in townships in sixty days. He declares that the election law is to be the chief issue in the campaign. That will make the Populist fight one for control of the Legislature. It is alleged that the Populists will co-operate with the Republicans in this matter. It is no secret that Chairman Butler wants to be United States Senator. There are already beginning to be surmises as to who will be the next chairman of the Democratic State committee. There will be an election this year, of course.

The New York Herald has polled the Democratic Representatives in regard to the income tax and reports that 128 are in favor of it, 59 against it and 22 non-committal. Of the 59 opposing it 16 are from the South, viz: Cooper of Florida, Caruth of Kentucky, Meyer, Davey, Price, Blanchard, Boatner and Robertson of Louisiana, Brattan, Talbot, Rusk, Rayner, Compton and McKaig of Maryland, Cobb of Missouri, and Crain of Texas. Of the non-committals seven are from the South, viz: McCreary of Kentucky, Brawley of South Carolina, Culberson, Sayer and Cockrell of Texas, and Pendleton and Wilson of West Virginia. All the North Carolina Democrats favor it. The Herald further says that the President is opposed to the tax and that Bourke Cockran, of New York, will oppose it as his spokesman.

During the year 1893 the police of New York made 85,612 arrests. Of this number 18,622 were women and girls. Shelter was given to 127,530 lodgers, of whom 60,744 were women and girls. The charges upon which arrests were made are classified as follows as to sex: Burglary, males 706, females 5; felonious assaults, males 626, females 48; homicide, males 112, females 9; grand larceny, males, 1,750, females 258; petty larceny, males 2,931, females 388; violation of the excise law, males 3,759, females 79; violation of the sanitary code, males 1,032, females 139; disorderly conduct, males 11,677, females 5,812; intoxication, males 14,200, females 6,400; drunk and disorderly, males 5,883, females 2,137; disorderly houses raided, 495. Of those arrested 16,224 were laborers, 3,072 clerks, 175 merchants, 160 lawyers and 113 were musicians.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures has ordered a favorable report on the Bland bill, providing for the coinage of the silver bullion now held in the treasury. The vote was 9 to 8—strictly silver and anti-silver. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately issue silver certificates against the seignorage silver, amounting to $55,156,681, which shall be immediately available for the payment of current Government expenses, and that the seignorage silver shall be coined as fast as possible into dollars, to be held in the treasury for the redemption of the certificates. The second section provides that the remainder of the silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act shall be coined as fast as practicable, and the dollars shall be held for the redemption of treasury notes issued for its purchase. The certificates are to be cancelled as fast as the silver is coined for redemption, and silver certificates may be issued on such coin.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The State World's Fair executive committee adopted a resolution very complimentary to Messrs. Wilson and Bruner for their work at the Chicago fair. ——Dr. W. S. Long has resigned the presidency of Elon college. ——Mrs. Charles Parks, of Hillsboro, died in Baltimore Thursday. ——There will be summer courses of study and a summer normal school at the State University next summer, also a summer school of biology at Beaufort, conducted by Professor Henry V. Wilson. ——The collector of customs at Key West justified the landing of the Cuba cigar makers. ——The Annapolis cadets sent to France to study in the Maritime Engineering school graduated first, second and third in their class. Richard T. Hobson, of North Carolina, was one of the three. ——The men who held up the train near Hannibal, Mo., Wednesday night secured only $48. The express messenger hid a $10,000 package from them and they failed to get the registered letter pouches, which were very valuable, from the mail car ——The Brazilian minister at Paris says that President Peixotto has no intention of resigning. ——The question of obtaining agreement among the European Governments for mutual disarmament of their navies has been raised in the British Parliament. ——The Court of Appeals of Virginia has sustained the legality of charges for detaining cars after notice of their arrival. ——The Virginia Paper company, of Richmond, has assigned with liabilities of $18,000. ——Ex-Minister Zorrella, leader of the Spanish Republicans, has issued a manifesto announcing the early advent of a republic. ——On December 30th last Mr. Lawrence Pulliam, cashier of the National Bank of Asheville, N. C., started for Philadelphia with a sum of the bank's funds. Since then he has not been heard from. Opinion on the matter is divided. His friends think he has been assaulted and robbed. Thorough investigation shows the bank accounts to be all right. ——The conductors and brakemen on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad are on a strike. ——In the Redwine trial at Atlanta the court quashed one indictment and the defendant pleaded guilty in the other three cases. ——Governor Mitchell accepts the challenge of the Duval Athletic club and is more determined than ever that the prize fight shall not come off in Florida. ——Civil service examinations will be held in Wilmington February 6th. The commission publishes its dates for Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. ——W. H. Tenny & Co., boot and shoe jobbers of Boston, have failed with liabilities of $200,000. ——Florida has just transferred 2,000,000 acres of land to a land improvement company that has opened up a waterway from Kissimmee to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 350 miles. ——Rev. P. J. Donahoe, of Baltimore, has been appointed bishop of Wheeling, W. Va. ——The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions against the proposed income tax. ——Bradstreet's says: Special telegrams from leading trade centres to Bradstreet's bring evidence, not only of much that is encouraging regarding the outlook, but that the tide has actually turned. It appears beyond question that business in industrial and commercial lines has for some time been at a low ebb, and that a movement in the direction of an expansion of the volume of business has appeared. An increased movement of farm stock at Atlanta and heavier demand there for farm machinery and manufactured products is reported. Augusta announces that cotton factories have orders ahead. As soon as Southern planters and others have arranged with the factors for the coming year, the demand in the general lines South is expected to assert itself more vigorously. ——The steamship Clyde, from Pernambuco, arrived at Southampton last week with an officer and thirty-nine sailors who sailed from New York on President Peixotto's cruiser Nietheroy and who left her at Pernambuco. One of the men said that the Government agents in Pernambuco offered them $100 a month each and $500 bounty if they would serve on the Nietheroy, but they refused, as they considered the vessel unfit for fighting. She had been loaded with gun powder, dynamite and cotton wool, yet the natives had persisted in smoking aboard her. Several men had been placed in irons, but eventually sixty-five had succeeded in getting ashore. The Brazilian officers who had boarded the Nietheroy were ignorant of navigation. ——The debate on the Tariff bill will be closed by Messrs. Reed and Wilson on the 27th inst. and the vote will be taken on the 29th. ——The Senate confirmed among other nominations those of Mr. Sill to be Minister to Korea; Mr. Preston, to be director of the mint, and Mr. Rawls to be postmaster at Tarboro. ——Lewis Redwine was sentenced to the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary for six years. In praying judgment Capt. Harry Jackson, father of Tom Cobb Jackson, said: "the way to the ruin of the Gate City bank is paved with grave stones." ——Mr. Sypher, on whose authority the Holeman resolution in regard to premiums paid to warship contractors were introduced, has requested the privilege of revising his statement made before the committee as to collusion between the contractors and Federal officials. ——It is said by a Cabinet officer that under the Resumption act, Secretary Carlisle now has authority, without any action of Congress, to issue bonds for $26,000,000 with which to build up the impaired gold reserve. ——Licenses have been issued by the authorities of Jacksonville for the Corbett-Mitchell prize fight on the 25th inst. The Duval club made application for the license. The club men still insist that the fight will come off in Jacksonville and will not be interfered with. ——Judge Hoke, of the State Superior court, decides that it is not indictable to obtain a marriage license without parents consent for a girl over 14 years of age ——The news from State Treasurer Tate is encouraging. ——The Northampton and Hertford railway was formally opened to Jackson Wednesday. ——Secretary Carlisle has ordered the dismissal of a light house keeper and his assistant on the Potomac river because of the burning of the light house December 28th. ——The products of the State penitentiary farms for last year amounted to 1,190 bales of cotton 50,000 bushels of corn, 12,500 bushels of pea nuts and 3,000 bushels of wheat. ——Superintendent Leazer will soon investigate the adaptability of the State lands near Core Creek for farming purposes. He will this year increase the acreage of the Roanoke farms by 50 per cent. ——Dispatches from Honolulu dated the 5th inst. say all is quiet and that the ex-Queen has abanded all hope of success and will make claim against our Government for heavy damages.

The Treasury and the Country.

While the Democratic majority in Congress seems to be trying to justify the bitter comment of one of its opponents, that its only leader is General Incapacity, its members appear deaf to the appeals of the warnings of those who see clearly the inevitable consequences should the present situation be much longer neglected and ignored. Taking the most moderate estimate of income and outgo, that made officially by the Secretary of the Treasury, we are sure of a deficit at the close of the fiscal year of at least $28,000,000. If that meant only that the current outgo would exceed by this amount the current income at that date, and that an adequate reserve would be by so much reduced, we might face the immediate future with complacency. But there is no adequate reserve. There is no reserve at all. There is a actual deficit in the Treasury, so while the gold reserve, on which $500,000,000 of demand notes rest, is already encroached upon, and is with the greatest difficulty, and by devices utterly unworthy the Government of a great Nation like ours, that the Treasury is able to meet its obligations maturing day by day. At present Congress is engaged in passing a law which the majority are bound by the most solemn pledges to complete, the immediate effect of parts of which must be to diminish the revenue, while the counteracting effect of the new taxes will not and can not be felt for some months after the passage of the act. Under these conditions, as Mr. Carlisle has pointed out, it is absolutely necessary that the Treasury should borrow.

It is a striking peculiarity of the times that a loan by the Treasury at this moment, instead of being a source of embarrassment to the business of the country, would be a positive blessing—and for two reasons. In the first place it would enable the Government to pay a large indebtedness which is actually due and to complete operations which have been suspended for want of funds, in this way contributing directly to the resumption of activity and the employment of labor. In the second place, it would restore confidence at home and abroad in the ability of the Government to meet the obligations imposed by the great volume of outstanding demand notes in circulation as money. For it is the singular ill fortune of the United States that when its Treasury runs low it is not the requirements of current disbursements that it has first and most to fear; it is the overwhelming pressure of the vast volume of these demand notes, which are withheld from presentation only by absolute security in the public mind that they can and will be redeemed on presentation.

Mr. Carlisle has submitted two forms of loan for the approval of Congress. One is a bond of low interest, payable at the discretion of the Secretary after a short term. The other is a species of exchequer bill, also at low interest, to be used in the payment of current indebtedness. The latter is in our judgment much the more desirable form of loan. It is in its essential character of the same sort as the certificates of indebtedness issued under the act of March 1, 1862. These certificates at that time proved to be of the greatest utility to the Government and very popular. A slight modification of that statute would meet completely the requirements of the present situation, as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, to cause to be issued to any public creditor who may be desirous to receive the same, upon requisition of the head of the proper department, in satisfaction of audited and settled demands against the United States, or in exchange for any kind of notes or certificates now outstanding, certificates for the whole amount due, or parts thereof, not less than $1,000 or any multiple thereof, with interest at a rate not to exceed 3 per cent. per annum, payable yearly, signed by the Treasurer of the United States and countersigned as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which certificates shall be payable in one year from date, or at the option of the Government."

By the authority thus conferred the Secretary of the Treasury could meet all current obligations and maintain the reserve necessary against the demand notes, while Congress would retain its proper control of expenditures, and, being obliged to meet the certificates, would not be tempted toward extravagance. When the path of honor and safety lies so plain and straight before them, we have a right to demand that the leaders of the majority shall enter upon it. And we make that demand with a profound conviction that if the Democrats, now in full possession of the Government, shall again permit a shadow of doubt to arise as to the absolute ability of the Treasury instantly to meet every and any lawful demand upon it, they will go down in deserved and sure defeat from which in this generation they will not recover.

Anarchism in London.

At a meeting the other day of the unemployed on Tower Hill, London the organizer of the meeting, an agitator named Williams, made a violent speech during which he said that the workmen could only obtain employment by frightening every proprietor in the country and that they should follow the examples of the Sicilians and refuse to respect preprietors. [Cheers] Continuing, Williams said: "We must terrorize the capitalists. Are you willing?" [Shouts of "Yes."] "Then, on the occasion of the demonstration on the Trafalgar Square the first Saturday in February watch the quarters from where the police are drawn and go to the unprotected districts and take the things you want. I will take care that a skirmish will create a division and at the first skirmish something will be done. [Loud cheers.]

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

England's New Empire.

Chicago Herald.

England has made anot her long step toward the heart of "the dark continent" and added another empire to her vast domains. Lobengula, the powerful King of the Matabeles, after a short struggle with the invading British and the war resources of civilization, has fled with the remains of his army to the depths of the forests and the deserts where the tsetse fly is a better safeguard from his foes than his hitherto invincible warriers. Thus another African war is ended and another step taken in the division and colonization if Afrika.

This end, of course, was foreseen by every European nation interested in the partition of Africa, but so careful had Sir Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company managed their campaign of preparation for this result that there was no apparent ground for interference, unless by Germany, and Germany, just now, is unusually complaisant and friendly with Great Britain for reasons more important than a wilderness of Matabeles. Thus in the suddenness and completeness of his victory Premier Rhodes has again vindicated his right to be classed with Clive and Hastings and other empire builders to whom England owes her vast empire in the eastern and southern continents. All England recognizes this fact, but Dr. Jameson, in his dispatch to London announcing the close of the war, was, nevertheless, careful to emphasize the fact that the forces of the Chartered Company dispersed the Matabels, without aid while the imperial troops were still fifty miles distant from Bulu wayo and would not have arrived there but for the assistance he sent them.

All of which merely shows that Premier Rhodes and the Chartered Company have done a neat business like job in South Africa, aided incidentally by Maxim guns. What matter a few thousand Matabeles more or less when a country as large as France or Germany can be purchased by their destruction? It is true that several thousand miles away the uncompromising Labouchere continues to ask the government awkward questions about the Matabeles, as, for instance, whether it is true as stated in the Cape newspapers that persons were induced to join the Chartered Company's invading forces by the promise of 6,000 acres of land, fifteen mineral claims, five alluvial claims and one half the spoils. But Parliament is slow and campaigns rapid in South Africa, and in view of another empire added to the British domains at such small cost he will be a peculiar Englishman who continues to ask uncomfortable questions about such a profitable transaction.

Furthermore it will be well known that Lobengula is not a sweet savage. All the news from South Africa tells us so, and when we consider that our news from that quarter of the globe comes through English sources there can be no doubt of its correctness. His pictures, for which he probably posed to his urgent English neighbors it must be confessed are not prepossessing, and his appetite and way of eating are something awful. Nevertheless, it is probable that though Lobengula is undeniably black he is not so black as he has been represented. In fact, it scarcely requires the student of evolution to see in this fat African warrior the likeness of John 'Bull himself' with a fondness for cattle, scant clothing and war clubs instead of for finance and colonization aided by Maxim guns.

As to what England will do with her new empire in Matabeleland, the question is not difficult to answer. The prospectors of gold fields are already swarming over the bold mountain ramparts of Matabeleland into the conveted territory. Roads, railways, telegraphs and civilization will follow them. A new and rich territory will be developed in time, with a large number of offices with comfortable salaries attached to be distributed as England's share of the perquisites. Possibly also, in time, as a South African official has suggested, the surplus population of Whitechapel may be sent to Africa "to plant cabbages in the Kalahari desert." Before this consummation is reached, however, it is more than probable that several crops of cane will be raised by the "Afrikanders," Boers and Matabeles.

Yan and Von.

It is a common mistake of Americans to think the predicate "van" before a Dutch name signifies nobility. In the low countries—that is, in the kingdoms of the Netherlands and Belgium—"van" has no particular meaning. Names with "van" are to be read on shops, as well as on the doors of the most aristocratic mansions. The humblest persons have it as well as the most refined. On the other hand, a great number of the very oldest families are without it. In Germany "von" means noble, and all persons belonging to the nobility have "von" before their family names without any exception. Persons who do not belong to the nobility cannot put "von" before their names, as they have no right to do so, and would be found out directly if they assumed it, and make themselves ridiculous. But in case of a man being knighted for some reason or other he has the right to put "von" before his family name. For instance, when Alexander Humboldt was knighted he became Alexander Von Humboldt, and all his descendants, male and female, take the prefix.

In the reign of Elizabeth forgery of any kind was punished by fine, by the pillory, by having both ears cut off and the nostrils slit and seared with a hot iron, by the forfeiture of all property and by perpetual imprisonment.

A woman is one of the best veterinary surgeons in New Orleans. As she is a wealthy woman, she does her work for love of animals, not for pay.

Trial of Aug. Vaillant, the Anarchist.

August Vaillant, the anarchist, who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies on December 9th last, was tried before President Judge Case and a jury in the Assize Court, Paris, and convicted, and sentenced to death. Policemen, in couples and threes, were stationed every ten yards around the immense block occupied by the palace justice, in which the court sits. Every door of the palace was shut and guarded by sentinels with fixed bayonets. Nobody was admitted unless they had a special card of identity.

The cynosure of all eyes was the prisoner, who stood in the dock with an officer on each side of him. He was, like Ravachol, entirely self-possessed and gazed about the court room as though he gloried in the interest he was creating. Throughout the day he never lost his attitude of defiance and self-justification. In reviewing the details of the bomb throwing Judge Case said the people who had been hurt the most were not members of the Chambers of Deputies, but spectators of the proceedings.

When questioned as to his attempt to escape during the confusion following the explosion, Vaillant denied the story that a sentinel had stopped him at the door by threatening to pierce him with his bayonet if he advanced a step. The prisoner declared energetically that he did not wish to flee, and even if he had it would have been impossible for him to have done so, because he was wounded in the leg. He gave the lie to witnesses against him and held steadily to his pose of martyr in the cause of humanity. The only regret he had was that he had been obliged to injure irresponsible persons in his crusade.

Describing the manufacture of the bomb, Vaillant declared that owing to the dimensions of his apparatus he had the alternative of putting in a large number of small projectiles, which would wound many persons slightly, or a small number that would do more effective work. He chose the former plan so that the projectiles would kill few people outright.

Vaillant admitted that he had been condemned five times for petty thefts, but, he added, mendicancy and theft were the necessary results of the present social condition of the poor. The prisoner asked permission to address the court on his mode of life. This being granted he said that he had endeavored to lead an honest existence. Employers had profited by his poverty to pay him starvation wages. Finally, without money or work, he determined instead of famishing submissively to voice the feeling of revolt that was fomenting discontent everywhere among the poor. He read a written anarchist speech that he had held in his hand ever since the opening of the court. In this speech he expressed the grievances of the poor against society, but made no reference to bombs.

He was flaunt and declamatory, and read his speech in a clear and pleasant voice as he leaned over the rail of the dock.

There was nothing in the testimony of witnesses that it is not known to the public.

Two short recesses were taken, one at the conclusion of the hearing of witnesses, and another at the conclusion of the address of the public prosecutor, Bertrand. The latter closed by demanding the capital penalty.

Vaillant's advocate, Labori, made no defence of anarchist theories. Vaillant, he said, had given him absolute liberty as to the line of defence to be followed.

His first point was that the bomb had killed nobody. Vaillant, he declared, was not a monster of criminal vanity. He simply wanted to remind the deputies of the miserable poor, whose claims the legislature eternally shelves. He could not forget that crime, which is closely allied to the universal social movement, is increasing daily. He appealed to the sympathies of the jury in behalf of Vaillant, who was an illegitimate child, abandoned in infancy by his mother, and grew up to become a mendicant and a vagabond, not from vicious inclinations, but from force of circumstances. When he heard the sentence, Vaillant shouted: "Welcome, death."

The Cigarette Vice.

Harper's Weekly.

The use of cigarettes is not merely the use of tobacco, it is a vice by itself. In reformatories where the cure of the opium, alcohol, and cigarette habits is a business, cigarette patients are not restricted from smoking cigars or pipes, which are regarded as comparatively harmless. The cigarette works a special evil of its own which tobacco in other forms does not effect. This evil result may be due to drugs, or to the paper wrappers, or to the fact that the smoke of cigarettes is almost always inhaled into the lungs, while cigar smoke is not. As to that, let the experts decide; about the fact of the effect there is no doubt, and no dearth of evidence. No other form of tobacco eats into the will as cigarettes do. The adult man can carry off a good deal of poison of one kind or another without disaster, and his duties being fixed and his will formed, he is usually able to make his minor vices subservient to his more important obligations. And so it happens that it is a matter of constant observation in clubs, and wherever there are intelligent men who allow themselves all the creature indulgences that they dare, that these experienced persons are constantly "swearing off" cigarettes for longer or shorter periods, and smoking cigars instead. The cigarette fetter begins to gall, and they fling it off. But young boys do not do that. They have not discretion enough, for one thing, and, for another, cigars cost too much for them, and cannot be smoked surreptitiously in a spare moment. It is the infernal cheapness of the cigarette and its adaptability for concealment that tempt this school-boy's callow intelligence.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

An Enemy Attacks Dr. Kingsbury.

On the day after the almost phenominally beautiful Christmas Day, we were at our accustomed table in the Messenger office in a most placid frame of mind, and was quietly inditing sundry editorials upon the passing events, upon broken political promises and most curious political escapades, when a stranger entered, and without formal greeting of any kind, or even asking if the editor was in, he at once showed that he "meant business." He literally "waded in" with "vigor." A man of peace, believing in the Christian duty of submission, when reviled not to revile again, we yet felt that it was a crisis and that we must fight for life. In our young manhood, with some other Oxford youth, we had paid Jim Roberts, a prize-fight trainer, $13 each, gloves included, for lessons in the "manly fistic science." Our acquisitions in this line were not pronounced, and we had about forgotten in the intervening forty-five years all we had learned. But we stood up against our new and unheralded enemy as best we could. But it was a poor resistance. We were quickly *hors de combat*. He opened fight by knocking us on the "guzzle," and in a jiffey, and like the sixth stage in "As You Like It," we found our "big manly voice turning again toward childish treble, pipes and whistles in his sound." He next let drive, sending pains and penalties through our head. Moving swiftly to our rear he let drive at neck, and then feeling down the spine soon made it of the Sam Jones description—a mere cotton thread affair. Quickly he well nigh broke our back, and slipping to the front felt around heart and lungs, and then, with a Jim Corbett stroke, began his work about the first and second bronchial tubes, leaving marks that have pained us all the time since and requiring repeated applications of stramonium to prevent a departure "for the want of breath." He did not fail to put in a few blows about the midriff, that quickly reminded us of those bucholic days when us boys went to an apple orchard and, with the greed of youth, pounced upon half-ripe fruit, the sequel of which followed later on, about bed time. The last damage was visited upon our old legs, and they were soon made as weak and wobbling as one of the Democrats of 1892, who were seen standing near the enclosure of the Third party, looking with wistful eyes and "watery mouths," longing for "green fields and pastures new," with one hand behind waving to Democrats in the rear. Some people said this meant "Good-by, I'm off." Others held that it meant "Come on, this is the sure way to the Cleveland swill-tub." It really looks as if the latter was the true solution of that waving adieu.

Our Northern enemy got in his work well. We are only able now to crawl down to 'resume business at the old stand.' We are "sixth age" that "shifts into the lean and slippered pantaloon, * * * his youthful hose * * * a world too large for his shrunk shank." We are dished, flabby, diluted, used up, as wilted as the high collar of a leg-performing dude after six hours of a capering on a July night in a dance-hall with sixty kickers and but two windows.

The question is, who sent our enemy to do us up after the Tom Hyor style? Was he some devilish enemy of some of the Northern plutocrast; or was he sent by Cleveland because we presumed to say the "King can" do "wrong;" or was he an emissary of some "cukoo" Senator? It can not be the last, for they are too busy attending to the "patronage." But by whom sent he got in his work most effectively. His original habitat is supposed to have been in the Russian Steppes. He is one of the very worst subjects of the Tsar, and he came as a destroyer and afflicter when he crossed seas and "put in his appearance" in the rich North. Why in the world did he not remain in Washington and be satisfied? He is an awful fellow to tackle. A buzz-saw might be regarded as a pleasant past-time compared with the outrages of this new enemy. He is vindictive, remorseless, cruel, has no sense of fun, is an enemy to all peace and is to be avoided. If we meet him again we will give, the whole side walk, or the entire street if possible. Under no circumstances will we willingly renew his acquaintance. He is called at home—in Russia, the Cold. —La Grippe. He is a Russian savage, of infinite resources, and for one we say may he die the death that knows no waking.

In Austrian society it is the custom to take a partner for only one round of a dance. By this means ladies and gentlemen change partners five or six times in a single dance.

Thrashed a Man Twice His Size.

The other day a small, harmless looking man entered a New York street car, and accidentally trod on the toes of a big six-footer. He apologized, but the six-footer wasn't satisfied. He talked for some time, and finally invited the little man to leave the car and settle the matter on the sidewalk. Greatly to his astonishment, the latter accepted. Those who witnessed the contest say that it didn't last long, but that the big fellow had to be carried home in an ambulance, while his diminutive antagonist walked away with a cheerful smile. And so it is with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're not half as big as most of their rivals, but they do their work quietly and thoroughly. For sick headache, biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, etc., there is nothing like them. They are the only Liver Pills absolutely *sold on* trial. Your money back, if they don't give satisfaction!

History of a Bank Note.

Bank notes have curious histories attached to them in the way of human comedy, tragedy and melodrama, says the New York Home Journal. A collector at Paris of such curiosities got hold, some years ago, of a five-pound Bank of England note which had somewhat of a tragic interest connected with it. Some sixty odd years ago the cashier of a Liverpool merchant had received in tender for a business payment a Bank of England note which he held up to the scrutiny of the light, so as to make sure of its genuineness. He observed some partially indistinct red marks or words traced on the front of the note beside the lettering and on the margin. Curiosity prompted him to try to decipher the words so inscribed. With great difficulty, so faintly written were they and so much obliterated, the words were found to form the following sentence: "If this note should fall into the hands of John Dean, of Longhill, near Carlisle, he will learn hereby that his brother is languishing a prisoner at Algiers." Mr. Dean, on being shown the note, lost no time in asking the government of the dey to make intercession for his brother's freedom. It appeared that for eleven long years the latter had been a slave to the dey of Algiers, and that his family and relatives believed him to be dead. With a piece of wood he had traced in his own blood on the bank note the message which was to procure his release. The government aided the efforts of his brother to set him free, this being accomplished on payment of a ransom to the dey. Unfortunately the captive did not long enjoy his liberty, his bodily sufferings while working as a slave in Algiers having undermined his constitution.

Took $6,200 With Him.

Saturday before new year, Lawrence Pulliam, cashier of the National Bank of Asheville, left here with $6,200 for eastern banks, saying that he could save express charges by carrying the money, as he was going as far as Philadelphia, anyway, for the purpose of having an operation performed.

Pulliam has not yet been heard from at any point. As to whether he has stolen this money and does not intend to return to Asheville, opinion is very much divide, with perhaps a strong preponderance in his favor.

Pulliam has been in wretched health, had frequently to take morphine, and carried a morphine syringe with him. His wife and friends believe that his mind is affected and that he has wondered off and perhaps been assaulted and robbed. If Pulliam was a deliberate thief, he could as well as not have taken much more money than he did. A thorough examination of the affairs of the bank by the officials and an expert has so far failed to develop any further shortage.

Pulliam was bonded in the Fidelity and Casuality company of New York is the sum of 10,000.

Her Equals in Rank.

Not very long ago two young girls were travelling "out West," says a writer in the New York World. As the train stopped at a station two ladies entered and took seats directly in front of them. Just as they were seated a stout lady came forward, greeted them effusively, and the trio kept up a lively conversation until the train started. Then one of them said: "Sit down near us," and in a little lower tone: "Tell those girls to sit somewhere else." So the stout one turned around and said, in the most freezing of tones:

"I wish to converse with my friends and would like that seat. I am Mrs. President R—, of this road."

The girls stared at her an instant and then one of them drawled out:

"Pleased to meet you, I'm sure. I suppose you know I'm Mrs. President Harrison, of Washington," and the other girl, settling herself comfortably in her seat, said:

"And I am Mrs. Queen Victoria."

There was an audible smile from the other passengers and the stout lady went to her seat in the rear.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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suffering with weakness and emaciation, who give little nourishment to babies, should take

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites. It will give them strength and make their babies fat. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

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A VETERAN'S VERDICT.

The War is Over. A Well-known Soldier, Correspondent and Journalist Makes a Disclosure.

Indiana contributed her thousands of brave soldiers to the war, and no state bears a better record in that respect than it does. In literature it is rapidly acquiring an enviable place. In war and literature Solomon Yewell, well known as a writer as "Sol," has won an honorable position. During the late war he was a member of Co. M, 2d. N. Y. Cavalry and of the 13th Indiana Infantry Volunteers. Regarding an important circumstance he writes as follows:

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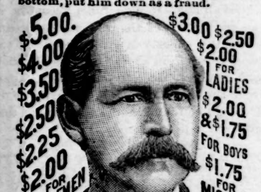

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THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 18 1894.

PARTICIPATION OF THE SENATE IN THE FEDERAL APPOINTING POWER.

Not in many a day has the question of the prerogatives of the several departments of our Federal system had such a shaking up as since Mr. Cleveland's second term began. The demagogical appeal to respect "majority rule," and "the will of the people," made during the late extra session by those whose history shows them to be least careful of either; the vicious attack on the Senate because it stood to its guns in defense of the very thing it was created to defend; the proposition thereupon to gag the Senators with a cloture rule—all these and other less structural questions, so to speak, were threshed out for the edification of the public.

But a question which goes to the core of the Senate's prerogatives is just now confronting us. It depends for its settlement upon a determination of the precise degree of participation with the Executive which the Senate enjoys in the Federal Appointing Power—a subject of absorbing interest as the power of patronage becomes more apparent. This is the result of the President's nomination of Mr. Hornblower for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

While the office is one of great importance, there would ordinarily be nothing in the act of nominating a citizen therefor which could so stir the country as this has done. The reason is that the nominee is a citizen of New York, and that the President is said to have neglected to take the "Advice" of the two Senators from that State (both of whom are of the same party with himself), before asking the "Consent" of the body in which they speak for the Federal Unit which claims Mr. Hornblower's allegiance.

Elsewhere is a meagre report of the speech and other action of Senator Hill, which led to Mr. Hornblower's rejection. We shall hope to give fuller accounts in the next issue of the OBSERVER. Meanwhile the OBSERVER'S discussion of the general question as far back as October, will doubtless interest our readers, apart from the specific matter which led to it. This will be found in the supplement that goes out with this paper.

THE BATTLE FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

As we have shown in recent issues of the OBSERVER, loyalty to their trusts by the trustees of party organization is indispensable to good government in a Republic. As good government is, next to life and honor, the most important concern of the citizens of a Republic, the patriotic readers of the OBSERVER will require no apology from us for keeping up the battle in their behalf against the enthronement of party disloyalty, which Mr. Simmons's confirmation would signify. Besides, the enemy is so industrious, he speaks with so many tongues and on so many days in the week, and he is so impartial in his political affiliations—now using the columns of an unsuspecting straight Democratic paper, to-morrow those of the anti-Vance stripe, the next day those of the Republican organs, and the next, of the Populist—that we can't do him up, as he ought to be, in a paragraph. He is a rough-dealing fellow, and the reader will see in the articles that follow how he forces us to-day not only to come to Senator Vance's and our own defense again, but to Senator Ransom's also.

Notwithstanding the roughness of the battle, however, it looks as if we are getting into smoother waters, and that victory is near. We have to report steady and gratifying progress, as the colporteurs used to say. Last week we recounted how the enemy was driven by the facts from his prediction that Simmons would be confirmed as soon as Congress met in December—this, in consequence of an agreement between the two Senators to sacrifice Mr. Elias, who was to resign before Congress met. Then, when this didn't happen, how he was driven from his next prediction that the thing predicted before would certainly happen at the re-assembling of Congress after the holidays. Then, when Mr. Elias was forced to resign, (it was January 4th), that Mr. Simmons would be allowed by Senator Vance to be confirmed at once, as, in the language of the Washington correspondent of the Statesville Landmark, Senator Vance had nothing, and could have nothing, against him, and there were no "charges" that could be preferred against him. Then that Carter (Elias's successor) and Simmons would go through together. Then, when the OBSERVER stated that it was authorized to say that Senator Vance had neither withdrawn nor would withdraw his opposition to Mr. Simmons, that some "prominent gentlemen" of Raleigh said that this meant that Senator Vance would let him go through by *pretending* only to oppose him—voting against him (for some unmentioned reason) but going no further.

Alas, for our friends, the enemy, whom inexorable fate (and fact) keeps on pushing back. The last trut ful news from Washington is that the Finance committee has reported Mr. Carter favorably, and postponed Mr. Simmons—who was nominated on the 5th of September, by the way—again.

AN ANONYMOUS SLANDERER.

Every now and then we hear a cry from the Republicans and Populists about frauds at the ballot box alleged to have been practiced by the Democrats in the last campaign. It is with the Populist branch of the subject that we have to deal to-day.

It has long been a question with us whether the Populist complaint against Mr. Simmons is sincere and the result of Mr. Butler's indignation at Mr. Simmons's allowing himself to be whipped by the OBSERVER out of his bargain to "deliver the goods" on the national ticket; or, like the make-believe fists that Boss Croker and Boss Platt are shaking at each other, is intended only for "the marines." In last week's Goldsboro (late Clinton) *Caucasian*, a writer who signs himself "Cumberland" and dates his letter from "Fayetteville," but who, we suspect, lives just about the distance of Washington from Fayetteville, offers the OBSERVER a good deal of advice as to the best plan for "knocking" Mr. Simmons "out"; and adds some astonishing assertions concerning Senator Ransom and concerning the editor of the OBSERVER,

In order to get our hand in by disposing of the smaller matter, we will quote the kernel of what he has to say about the OBSERVER, thus:

"There ought to be decency and self-respect enough in the United States Senate to reject his [Simmons's] nomination, without regard to party, but his defeat and disgrace ought to be synonymous. Mr. Hale knows that Simmons carried the election in this State by unscrupulous, corrupt methods. He knows here in Cumberland county that money and fraud were both used to defeat the will of the people. He knows what methods were employed to effect this result. He can aid materially in defeating Simmons's confirmation by shoving his probe in up to the handle and courageously exposing the election frauds in this State."

In reply to which quotation we have to say that Mr. Hale knows nothing of the kind which it is alleged therein that he does know. Putting the boot on the other leg, let "Cumberland" bring his charges before the courts, which are quite as open to him as to the OBSERVER; and, if he will permit us, let us suggest that he get out into the open and sign his name to his charges.

The larger matter, the other astonishing assertion, the one concerning Senator Ransom, is as follows:

"He [Simmons] was not responsible for that infamy [the Clinton Convention proceedings], but was only doing the dirty work of somebody else. * * Simmons got the hint from Washington, unless my information is greatly at fault. The man who plays the role of Political Dictator in North Carolina, opposed Cleveland's nomination at Chicago, predicting a disastrous campaign in the State as a result. Fraud and deception were necessary resorts. The Clinton Convention and Simmons's manipulation was the beginning of a campaign policy," &c., &c.

Now this is a very serious thing to say about a United States Senator. The Democracy of North Carolina, which has so long honored Senator Ransom and which has recently witnessed with pride his splendid rebuke to the suggestion of a suspicion of his honor, will indignantly repudiate this slander. Evidently "Cumberland" has jumped to his conclusion, seeing that Senator Ransom has been warmly espousing Mr. Simmons's cause. But no loyal Democrat will insult Senator Ransom by entertaining a doubt as to his present position now that the case against Mr. Simmons has been made out, as "Cumberland" admits it has been. When the matter of Mr. Simmons's confirmation comes up in the Senate, Senator Ransom will put to confusion those who, like "Cumberland," may be tempted to impute to him approval of Mr. Simmons's action at Clinton—much less the suggestion by him of such action—and will show precisely where he stands by his vote.

A FRESH ASSAULT ON VANCE.

Mr. Simmons seems to be pretty badly hit by the failure to materialize of the falsely alleged bargain between Senators Ransom and Vance to save Simmons by sacrificing Elias. Instead of Mr. Simmons's being confirmed coincidently with the withdrawal of Elias, he is still "hung up" in the Finance committee of the Senate under grave charges affecting his honor. That is to say, Senator Vance holds both ends of the rope: he has forced Elias to withdraw under charges affecting his honor, and he holds up Simmons, still, under charges affecting Simmons's honor. It looks as if the great Senator, whom his enemies jumped upon last Summer because they thought he was dying, is a good deal of a "factor" in national politics to say nothing of "North Carolina politics."

Thus the Newbern Journal has started a new tirade against Senator Vance. A recent issue contains an article which we assume was written by Mr. Simmons, as we cannot believe that the editor of that paper would care to father the slander that Senator Vance "never has opposed Mr. Simmons except as a means of operating against Mr. Elias," an imputation of corrupt motives on the part of the great Carolinian worthy of Mr. Simmons. This is what the article says:

OUR COLLECTORS.

The Martin County Sun, a new paper that carries the admirable motto "Correct News and Democratic principles," and is doing good service, came to us last week with a leader on "Vance and Simmons."

The Sun says: "The people, by authority not only of this section but of the whole State, were clamorous in their desire that the Hon. Farnifold M. Simmons, of Newberne, should be our revenue collector. Respecting our wishes Grover Cleveland sent his appointment to that position to the Senate for its approval. For months it remained there unacted upon, although a majority of the Senate was ready and willing to confirm the appointment. What was the matter? A Democratic Senator, Zebulon B. Vance, holding his high position of the people of this state, by means of privileges accorded him by the courtesy of the Senate, prevented any action in that body."

The Journal reverts to the collectorship question in order to say that the controversy is practically ended and the hatchet buried. It is true that the dirt is loose upon the grave and the body could be easily resurrected, but from all parts of the State comes the pious refrain, *Requiescat in Pace!* We earnestly desired the confirmation of Mr. Elias, but that gentleman has withdrawn from the contest in a manly and patriotic letter, and Mr. Carter, of Asheville, has been endorsed by both Senators for the position made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Elias. Of the appropriateness of the selection of Mr. Carter there can be no question, and his nomination will be sent to the Senate at the earliest practicable moment. It is a mistake to suppose that Senator Vance is opposed to Mr. Simmons. He never has opposed him except as a means of operating against Mr. Elias. It is believed that if at any time Mr. Simmons had been in danger Senator Vance would have gone to the rescue and saved him. The opposition to Mr. Simmons comes from Republicans and makes his standing more sure in the Democratic party. Now, let us have peace. Subordinate positions have been filled and as a necessary consequence many are disappointed, but no true Democrat will permit a personal grievance to militate against his party. The Democratic party has a grand mission, and, if it is successful, the humblest private will have part in the glory of the achievement.

The Journal's Martin county ally goes on to say:

At the same time the nomination of Kope Elias, of Franklin, was "held up" in the same manner. Both of these men are Democrats. They both have the highest endorsements for their respective positions. They were both appointed to office by Grover Cleveland, and through one of our Senators they were kept from displacing two Republicans. It is well understood in the City of Washington why this was done! It is no secret. But we cannot think that the stalwart Democracy of North Carolina will by their suffrages approve of an alliance with Republican Senators to keep our own people out of Office. Now that Congress has assembled let the appointment of Simmons and Elias be confirmed at once. The people demand it.

We are authorized to deny the false and malicious charge that Senator Vance was "holding up" Simmons's confirmation for the corrupt purpose charged by the writer in the Newbern Journal.

The Newbern writer says: "From all parts of the State comes the pious refrain, *Requiescat in Pace!*" We would be obliged if Mr. Simmons, or his Newbern agent, will give the name of a newspaper in North Carolina, except the 3 days old Martin county paper, that has contained an editorial word, since the issue of the OBSERVER of December 14th, suggesting that Senator Vance should cease his opposition to Mr. Simmons. The meaning of the appeal to let the "controversy" "rest in peace," is that Mr. Simmons desires it to be understood that Mr. Elias has been "patriotic" while Senator Vance has been guilty of the unpatriotic thing of being the cause of the "patriotic" Mr. Elias's withdrawal!

But the "cheek" of the writer who can impugn the Democracy of Zebulon B. Vance and extol that of the man who tried to sell out the Democracy at Clinton, will make Mr. Depew's brass monkey hide his diminished and verdigrescent head.

Since the above was put in type, we have just seen a copy of the Raleigh News and Observer (ours not coming to hand last night) speaking a good word for Mr. Simmons. We presume our usually careful contemporary has not read the evidence against Mr. Simmons—including the questions he has not been induced to answer, the ten deliberate falsehoods in his Harrity letter, &c., &c.

CURRENT COMMENT.

There is a great need of another campaign of education. The men who were most prominent, says the New York Sun, a few years as Democratic educational campaigners have forgotten their rudiments. They need to renew their lessons. It is a queer situation, but just as the Democratic masses completed their education, the Democratic educators relapsed into ignorance. This ignorance must be dispelled. We must educate the educators.

* * *

The World's Fair executive committee which met at Raleigh last week, passed the following well-deserved and highly complimentary resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee be and they are hereby tendered to Mr. P. M. Wilson, executive commissioner of the board of the World's Fair managers and to Mr. T. K. Bruner, commissioner of exhibits, for their excellent management of the North Carolina exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. The board desires to place on record its entire approbation and approval of the manner in which these gentlemen have conducted the financial affairs of the committee. The committee finds with pleasure and satisfaction that the disbursements have been wise and orderly: that proper vouchers have been taken for the same, accounts accurately kept and final settlement made and filed, showing that the amount appropriated has been expended regularly for the purpose designed. The committee further finds that the exhibits and handsome furniture used for installing the same at Chicago, valued at $15,000 have been turned over to the State museum as the law directs

* * *

A Raleigh correspondent of some of the State papers gives interviews with prominent members of the Democratic, Republican and Populist parties with regard to the state of politics in North Carolina, says the Statesville Landmark, the probable turn of the next campaign and the probable result of the election. "One Republican favors a fusion of all the elements of opposition to the Democratic party, another favors a total abandonment of the field by that party, and the Populist opposes fusion, telling of the immense gains his party is making and deprecating entangling alliances. Of course, it is going to win next time; of course, the Republican who favors fusion sees victory ahead, while the Republican who favors Republican inactivity sees the Democratic party going to pieces from its own weight, assisted by internal dissensions. A great deal for the future of parties in this State depends upon the action of the Congress now in session and upon the course of prices. If this Congress gives us tariff reform, an income tax, and, in addition, allows us State banks—it should not allow them unconditionally but should under Federal control—the sailing will be plain for the Democratic party. If it disappoints the just expectations of the people, it will find the voyage beset by rocks and attended by storms. That it will, in any event, make port safely, we do not doubt in the least."

As our readers well know, the OBSERVER opposes any qualification of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State banks. The ground on which the repeal is demanded is that the tax is unconstitutional. Therefore a qualification of repeal is unconstitutional.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

HOOD PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 15, 1894.

"President Cleveland is an honest man, and I believe he was sincere when he said he had referred the whole matter to Congress and would be glad to co-operate with it in the execution of any plan that was consistent with the honor, integrity and morality of the United States and for the best interests of Hawaii." That was the comment made by chairman McCreary of the House committee on Foreign Affairs on the Hawaiian correspondence laid before the House Saturday and the Senate to-day. Mr. McCreary said the committee on rules had promised him the right of way and that just as soon as the tariff bill was disposed of he proposed to call up this Hawaiian business. That will make it likely to get before the House before it is taken up by the Senate as it is not expected that the investigation of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations will be completed by the 29th, when the House will pass the tariff bill.

Much has been said concerning the abandonment by President Cleveland of his Hawaiian policy. I can state upon unquestioned authority that the President has not changed his opinion on the subject. On the contrary, he is now more strongly convinced than ever that it would be both wise and just to restore the government which was wrongfully overthrown by a misuse of the power of the United States in the hands of an intriguing Minister, and he believes that if Congress will divest the subject of sentiment and prejudice and place it on the high ground of plain right and wrong it will eventually arrive at the same conclusion. That is just the point. Congress seems to be utterly unable to divest it of sentiment and prejudice, and for that reason, if for no other, is not likely to decide in favor of a restoration of the former government of Hawaii.

Secretary Carlisle has directed that the clerical force of the sixth Auditor's office be at once reorganized. The reorganization includes the abolishment of the examining division and the division of review and numerous changes in the other divisions, all in accordance with the recommendations of the report of the Dockery committee to Congress. Some employees will have to be dropped and the republicans in the office have an idea, probably a correct one, that they will all be republicans. Other things being equal Secretary Carlisle will give the democrats the preference every time.

The decision of the democrats on the Ways and Means committee to report the income tax as a separate bill was obtained, like the decision in favor of the income tax itself, by a majority of only one vote. There is considerable talk among democrats about calling a democratic caucus for the special purpose of deciding whether the bill shall be made a party measure, as the tariff bill is. There is no doubt about the income tax being favored by a large majority of the democrats of the House, but there are still enough democrats opposed to defeat it if the votes of all the republicans could be counted upon, but if the republicans follow Tom Reed, they will refuse to vote when an attempt is made to take up the bill, just as they did when the House was four days in getting a quorum of democrats together to take up the tariff bill. If they do that and the democrats opposed to the bill also refuse to vote there will be no quorum and the bill cannot be taken up. The approval of the democratic caucus would certainly make the measure more likely to pass.

The House coinage committee has authorized a favorable report on chairman Bland's bill providing for the issue at once to meet the current needs of the Treasury of silver certificates for the seigniorage of silver bullion now on hand, amounting to more than $55,000,000. The bill will be reported after the tariff is disposed of.

The democrats of the House came out of the week's general debate on the Wilson tariff bill with flying colors; they met the arguments of the republicans at every point, and the votes of the House upon the amendments which will be submitted by democratic members who are opposed to this or that schedule will meet the objections within the party. These amendments will be voted upon during the five-minute debate which will go on until the time for taking the votes is reached. The final result is a foregone conclusion.

Secretary Carlisle is once more the victim of the rumor mongers. Every act and every word of his is misrepresented. For instance, Senator Sherman called at the Treasury Saturday afternoon and immediately the telegraph wires were made hot by the sensational stories sent out about his having been sent for to aid the Secretary in preparing for an issue of bonds under the law of 1875. Your correspondent does not pretend to say by authority that Secretary Carlisle has or has not decided to issue bonds, but he does say most emphatically that whatever he has decided to do he has not asked either aid or advice from John Sherman.

HORNBLOWER REJECTED.

The Senate's Participation in the Federal Appointing Power.

The Senate went into Executive session at 12:42 o'clock, on Monday, say the press dispatches, and almost as soon as the doors were closed Senator Hill called up the report of the Judiciary committee on the Hornblower case and spoke in support of the adverse report of that committee until 2:15 o'clock. It is understood that he went into this case in detail and made a vigorous speech in opposition to the confirmation on the ground that Judge Hornblower was not qualified to sit upon the Supreme bench of the United States and that, in corroboration of these statements and in support of the report of the committee, he laid before the Senate the letters and other documents which had been before the committee. He did not, according to current report, omit to discuss the political phase of the case, but on the contrary, made some very plain statements as to the reasons why, from his point of view the nomination was made and insisted upon. He also held that the action of the President was the first step in the direction of a complete overthrow—unless the Executive be checked—of the Senatorial prerogative, and he appealed to Senators, regardless of party, to stand by the report of the Judiciary committee, a report that was non-partisan in its character, and which emanated from one of the greatest committees of the Senate. He urged Senators to use that judgment they were called upon to exercise under the Constitution, and to exercise it undeterred by the fear of the Executive patronage or favor. His entire speech indicated, it is said, a vigorous opposition to the administration.

Senator Hill was followed by Senator Vilas, a member of the Judiciary committee and one of the administration Senators on that committee. He sought to refute the allegations concerning Judge Hornblower's incapacity to fill the position to which he was nominated, but, it is understood, did not permit himself to be diverted into a political discussion of the case.

The Democrats generally appeared to take little interest in the debate, a fact emphasized by their long absence from the Chamber. Senator Gorman and Ransom, during the great part of the time consumed by Senators Hill and Vilas were at luncheon.

Senator Pugh, chairman of the Judiciary committee, upheld the report and attacked the ability of Judge Hornblower. He also entered somewhat into the political conditions surrounding this nomination, and endorsed what Senator Hill had said in his opening speech.

After Senator Pugh had finished speaking there were indications on the part of some favorable to an adjournment, leaving the case pending. This was opposed by Senator Hill, who desired to leave for New York at night at 11:35 o'clock, and by other Senators who wanted to get away to attend the meeting of the New York Bar association at Albany, Wednesday.

A continuous session was agreed upon and Senator Higgins followed Senator Pugh in a characteristic speech antagonizing the confirmation.

The other republicans who spoke were Senators Mitchell of Oregon, Platt and Hoar, the last two named making strong speeches favoring confirmation. There was an entire absence of personality during the debate, which was, on the contrary, good natured and good humored, despite the wide difference of opinion between the contending forces.

Senator Gray replied to Senator Hill's personal appeal, and said he regretted such an issue had not been made upon an appointment that was strictly local to the State the Senator represented, and not upon a nomination of the dignity of that which the Senate was considering.

It was 6:45 o'clock p. m., just six hours after the doors were closed, when the yea and nay roll call was had. Fifteen minutes later the doors opened and the smiling faces of the anti-administration Senators indicated plainly what the result was. Judge Hornblower had been defeated. The majority against him was 6, the total vote being 30 against confirmation and 24 for confirmation.

[Senator Ransom voted for Hornblower.]

EFFECT OF REPUBLICAN MISRULE.

Uncle Sam Almost Bankrupt.

Secretary Carlisle, says a press dispatch, has deemed it proper to make public, through a letter addressed to Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, with whom he has been in consultation for several days, an authentic statement of the present critical condition of the United States treasury and of its urgent needs. The secretary says:

"In compliance with your verbal request, I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Finance committee of the Senate, statements showing the actual condition of the treasury on the 12th day of the present month and an estimate of the receipts and expenditures during the remainder of this month and the month of February. It will be seen from these statements that there is an urgent necessity for such immediate action as will replenish the coin reserve, and enable this department to continue the payment of public expenses and discharge the obligations of the Government to pensioners and other lawful creditors.

When my annual report was prepared, it was estimated that the expenses during the current fiscal year would exceed the receipts to the amount of about $28,000,000, and I asked Congress for authority to issue or sell bonds or other forms of obligations, to an amount not exceeding $50,000,000, bearing a low rate of interest and having reasonably short time to run, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to supply such deficiencies as might occur in the revenues. The estimate then made was based upon the assumption that the worst effects of our financial disturbances had already been realized and that there would be a substantial increase in the revenues for the remainder of the year. While it was not believed that the deficiency actually existing would be supplied by increased revenues in the future, it was hoped that no additional deficiency would occur; but the receipts and expenditures during the month of December and up to the 12th day of the present month show that the estimate of a deficiency of $28,000,000 at the close of the year was too low."

The Secretary then presents a table of receipts, expenditures and deficiencies for each month of the fiscal year, including twelve days in January, showing a total excess of expenditures over receipts of $43,558,044. Mr. Carlisle says if the same average monthly deficiencies should occur the total difference between receipts and expenditures on the 30th day of June next will be $78,167,532.

According to the best estimate that can be made, the total receipts during the present month, and the month of February will be $41,900,000, and the total expenditures will be $60,300,000, showing a deficiency during the two months of $48,400,000. But this does not include any payments on account of the sugar bounty, claims for which to the amount of nearly $5,000,000 have already been presented, and are now under investigation in the department.

The statement of the condition of the treasury is presented from which the Secretary says it will appear that the coin reserve has been reduced to $74,105,149, and it is evident from the condition of the treasury that the department will have no means to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government unless a large part of the payments are hereafter made out of that fund. If this is done, the coin reserve will be reduced by the 1st of February to about $66,601,865, a sum wholly inadequate for the purposes which it was created.

"On account of this critical condition of the Treasury" says Mr. Carlisle, "I have considered it my duty, in addition to the earnest recommendations contained in my annual report, to appear twice before your committee and after full explanations of the situation, urge prompt legislative action on this subject. With the permission of the committee, I have prepared and presented for its consideration a bill, which, if promptly passed, would, in my opinion, meet all the requirements of the situation by providing the necessary means for defraying the public expenses and replenishing the coin reserve to such an extent as to assure the maintenance of the parity of all forms of United States currency. While this proposed measure of relief has not yet been disposed of or considered by the committee, the great differences of opinion which are known to exist in both branches of Congress concerning the propriety of granting additional or amended authority to issue bonds in any form or for any purpose, render it doubtful whether new legislation upon the subject can be secured in time to provide the means which are imperitively demanded in order to preserve the honor of the Government. Authority to issue and sell bonds for the purpose of maintaining specie payments was expressly conferred upon the Secretary of Treasury by the act of January 4, 1875, but it has not been exercised since 1879, and on account of the high rate of interest provided for, and the length of time such bonds would have to run, I have not been satisfied that such an emergency has heretofore existed as would clearly justify their issue.

But the necessity for relief at this time is urgent, and the prospect of material improvement in the financial condition of the Government is so problematical that, unless authority to issue and sell shorter bonds or other obligations bearing a lower rate of interest than that specified in the existing law is granted by Congress at a very early day, I shall feel constrained by a sense of public duty to exercise the power already conferred to the extent, at least, of providing an adequate coin reserve.

"If this action should be taken, Congress ought, nevertheless, to provide promptly for the deficiency in the revenues during the current fiscal year, and I will from time to time advise your committee of the condition of the treasury, in order that this subject may receive due consideration."

The bill referred to in Secretary Carlisle's letter empowers him to issue from time to time, as he may deem necessary, and in such form as he may prescribe, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in denominations of $25 and multiples thereof, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after —— years from date, bearing 3 per cent, interest, and to use the proceeds to supply the deficiency in the revenues.

Valuation of Property in the State.

The State Auditor has completed a statement for his annual report of the valuation of the real estate and personal property in the State. It makes the following showing:

Valuation of land,	$114,328,255
Valuation of town property,	40,755,459
Valuation of personal property,	82,410,049
Valuation of railroad property,	23,654,345
Valuation of Pullman cars,	82,568
Valuation of telegraph line property,	193,352
Valuation of steamboat and canal property,	293.698

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Garden Seed AT SEDBERRY'S.

"The Atlantic Pharmacy" opposite the Short Cut Depot will save you Haymount people a long walk.

Fresh Seed at "The Atlantic" Pharmacy near Short Cut Depot.

"Sedberry" does not sell "old" GARDEN SEED.

Fresh Garden Seed AT SEDBERRY'S.

Call and see the "Artistic SEED HOUSE AT SEDBERRY'S.

McDuffie's Chill Cure is guaranteed—it positively stops chills, or you get your money back. Price 50c.

FOR SALE.—A bargain in an Odell Type Writer, good as new. Apply or write to the OBSERVER.

FOR SALE.—A case, complete, of *Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies*. Address "Specific," care of the Observer.

The finest Green and Black Teas can be had at McDuffie's Drug Store. One trial will convince you.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

FOR renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal. . .

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."
C. B. MCLEMORE, *Henderson, Tex.*

TREATISE on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

L. M. A.

"It does improve a boy wonderfully to go to the L. M. A."

The expression quoted above may be heard every day from parents who have sons attending the

LaFayette Military Academy,

and we would advise all who have boys to educate to familiarize themselves with the merits of this school before deciding which one to patronize.

If you wish your boy to acquire a good English education—such an education as every one needs, send him to the L. M. A.; if you desire to give him a practical and comprehensive business education, you can find no better Commercial School in the country; and if you contemplate giving him a regular University course, our Preparatory Department will thoroughly qualify him for entrance into any of the highest institutions of learning.

The Spring Term commences on the eighteenth day of January, but students may enter at any time, and several have intimated their intention of coming on the first of the month.

For "Annual Announcement" and School Journal, containing full particulars respecting the School,

Address
Maj. J. W. YERBY, Supt.,
12—21—93 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Eczema, Weak Women, Fever.

MAXTON, N. C., Aug. 7, 1892.
DEAR BROTHER—You ask me about the Electropoise. One of my children has been troubled with eczema on the arms and shoulder; medicine did not assist it. In the last eight weeks it has been assisted and almost removed by the Electropoise. Yours truly, REV. A. D. BETTS.

LUMBERTON, May 29, 1892.
My wife was a pitiful invalid from nervous prostration and general weakness; after trying all the medicines doctors could prescribe, with no permanent relief, we decided to use the Electropoise, and, thanks to its curative powers, she is now in better health than she has ever been. W. H. HUMPHREY.

LITTLETON, June 6, 1892.
My system was greatly run down, and after three months' use of the Electropoise I gained twenty pounds and feel better than ever before. It cannot be too highly praised. D. W. NEWSON.

ENFIELD, N. C., March 21, 1892.
The Electropoise is a great thing for sufferers. It cured me of the bad after effects of typhoid fever. A. S. PARTIN.

Electropoise. (TRADE MARK)
"Cures when all else fails."
WRITE US FOR BOOK. 74
ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., Washington, D. C.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES BURNS SORE EYES WOUNDS SORES Headache AND ALL PAIN

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that **RHEUMATISM** so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR COLDS CUTS BRUISES SPRAINS SORE THROAT Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING

January 1, 1894.

Notice of Consolidation.

——THE TWO FIRMS OF——

R. M. Nimocks and Q. K. Nimocks & Co.,

HAVE THIS DAY BEEN COSOLIDATED UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF

NIMOCKS BROS.

THE BUSINESS OF THE NEW FIRM WILL HEREAFTER BE CONDUCTED AT

-No. 10 Hay Street,-

in the store lately occupied by R. M. Nimocks.

WE SHALL CONTINUE TO DO A

Wholesale and Retail Grocery Business,

AMD SHALL ENDEAVOR TO WIN YOUR FAVORS FOR THE NEW FIRM ALONG THE SAME LINES OF JUST DEALINGS AND LOW PRICES THAT HAVE CHARACTERIZED THE OLD.

Extending our hearty thanks for all past favors; and bespeaking your continued patronage for the future,

We are respectfully,

NIMOCKS BROS.

DIARIES FOR 1894,

——AT——

Pemberton's Book and Music House.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT McMILLAN KEEPS JUST AS GOOD

GROCERIES,

BOTH STAPLE AND FANCY AS ANYBODY?

ARE YOU AWARE

That he sells them at a close margin, gets rid of them rapidly, which enables him to keep

Fresh Goods at all Times?

WELL IT'S A FACT

If you have your interests at heart you'll call and examine his prices.

Beautiful Tea and Dinner Sets.
Beautiful line of Vases.
Toilet Glass Water Sets.
Table Water Sets and Hanging Lamps.

D. A. McMILLAN,
11—23—93 FAYETTEVILLE.

Opera Lights

IS THE NEW HIGH CLASS

CIGARETTE

OF THE

National Tobacco and Cigarette Company.

IT IS THE BEST

Cigarette in Fayetteville.

CALL AND TRY IT.

A. J. COOK & CO.,

DRUGGISTS.
11—30—93 tf

Jackson Office Furniture COMPANY, JACKSON, TENN.,

——MANUFACTURERS OF——

SCHOOL, CHURCH

——AND——

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Schools and Churches Seated in the best manner.

OFFICES FURNISHED.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
11—23—93 6m

Fulton Yeast Cake

Will surprise you with their Lightness and Sweetness. One trial will make you a customer for life. Bread made from the **FULTON YEAST CAKE** will keep longer and be sweeter than from any other Yeast on the market. The Yeast will keep in hot or cold weather for months.

FOR SALE BY GROCERIES GENERALLY.

R. M. PRIOR, Agent,
1-9-93 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S

DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
2—23—93 tf

Dr. J. Vance McGougan

Has located here and offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—26—93 3m

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6. 92—tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.
N. A. SINCLAIR.
4—13—93

G. R. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

After 8 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

Have You? If Not, Why Not,

Had that Watch of Yours repaired yet,

Remember that M. A. Tiller

AT MOORE'S NEW BOOK STORE,

REPAIRS WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS,

and always giving satisfaction.

GIVE HIM A CALL WHEN IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Call at my Photograph Gallery in the building, formerly the office of the Gazette, on the Southeast corner of Market Square. Work in the latest style guaranteed. Call and see and learn prices before going elsewhere. Respectfully,

T. M. ROYALL,
1—11—94 3t FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..........JANUARY 18, 1894.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)............ 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

78 PAPERS FOR $2.00

We do not know of a better family paper for the farmer of North Carolina than the HOME AND FARM, published at Louisville, Ky. It is a 16-page journal, comes twice a month and contains practical information and interesting reading for every man, woman and child in North Carolina. Prof. Massey writes articles for the HOME AND FARM of especial interest to North Carolinians. Give it and THE WEEKLY OBSERVER a trial at the ridiculously low sum of $2.00 per year—52 numbers of THE OBSERVER and 26 of HOME AND FARM, about one and a half cents for each paper delivered to you.

Try this combination offer.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.—Furniture.
H. WHALEY—Saddlery and Harness.
H. T. MCKINNON—Teacher Wanted.
ROSE & LEAK—A Bargain in Fine Wool Blankets.
ROSE & LEAK—New Mattings and other New Goods.
A. J. COOK & CO.—A Gold Watch will be Given Away.
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R.—Change of Schedule—4th page.

To-morrow is a legal holiday, being the birthday of the immortal Lee.

The Fayetteville Cotton Mill is putting in an Electric Light plant for its own use.

Mrs. Brenizer, formerly so pleasantly known in this city as Miss Nellie Waddell, will sing at the Methodist Church next Sunday morning.

The Philadelphia gentlemen stopping at the Hotel LaFayette are having splendid luck. They go out every day and generally return well loaded with game. They are also very good shots.

The Wire Grass Fox Club had better look to its laurels. A party of non-clubers went out the other day and captured two of the finest brushes we have seen this season.

The Superior Court of Cumberland County convenes here Monday for the trial of criminal cases only. Judge Henry R. Bryan of Newbern will preside. There is one capital case and about twenty jail cases to be tried.

Dr. W. C. McDuffie left Monday for San Antonio, Texas, to bring his son Mr. Archie McDuffie home. We regret to learn that the latter is no better, but hope he will be able to stand the trip. Capt. W. C. McDuffie has been with him for several weeks.

Ladies' Memorial Association.

At a recent meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association Miss Maggie Pemberton was duly appointed President, and is earnestly requested to serve.

MRS. J. B. SMITH, Sec'y.

Rapid Promotion.

We are sure that it will give all our city readers great pleasure to learn of the promotion of one of our most popular young men, Mr. George O'Hanlon, to the position of Conductor on the Atlantic Coast Line. He proved himself so efficient and popular that he was promoted over a large number of persons.

A Friendly Coon and Dog.

We saw the other day a very extraordinary and curious proceeding as we passed the residence of Capt. Chas. Glover. Young Mr. "Jinks" Glover, who has quite a menagerie, is the possessor of a large coon, which is chained to a post in the front yard. The coon was actually playing with and feeding a large dog, who seemed to enjoy it immensely.

Reception at Mrs. Bidgood's.

A reception will be held at the residence of Mr. R. W. Bidgood on Haymount tonight January 18th, for the purpose of raising funds for the new Lecture Room of the Presbyterian church. A number of Fayetteville's most beautiful young ladies of all denominations, will assist Mrs. Bidgood in receiving. It is a very laudable purpose and we are sure that it will be successful.

The F. I. L. I.—Appreciation from the Ladies of Raleigh.

Says the Raleigh News and Observer: "The ladies of the Monumental Association feel very grateful to the F. I. L. I. for their many acts of kindness and their ever readiness to join in perpetuating the memory of our fallen heroes. The uniforms loaned for the Confederate Melange were returned to-day with assurance that they merit and will ever receive the highest consideration and regard from the ladies of Raleigh."

For the Benefit of the L. M. A.

The Celebrated Druckenmiller Family the Greatest Success of the Age. The humorous and comical dialogues and sketches are of the highest order. It will be a rare treat to hear this wonderful family in their vocal and instrumental music. They will perform in the Opera House, Tuesday and Wednesday Nights, January 23rd and 24th. Proceeds to be applied to the equipment of the Battalion of LaFayette Military Academy. Reserved seats 50 cents; general admission 35 cents; children 25 cents, for sale at King's Drug Store.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway.

The C. F. & Y. V. R'y—the approaching sale of which was announced in the OBSERVER some time ago and the practical consummation of which was announced in last week's issue—is now in a very prosperous condition. They have, no doubt to the surprise of most of our readers, hauled more freight this season than ever before.

The Wilmington Star gives the following interesting resume of the history of this altogether North Carolinian railway:

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, was formerly the Western Railroad Company of North Carolina, which was reorganized April 3rd, 1879. The road was built from Fayetteville to Egypt, forty-three miles, in 1860, and extended from Egypt to Gulf, four miles in March, 1879. The road was opened from Greensboro to Mount Airy in June, 1888, and from Fayetteville to Wilmington in February, 1890.

The main line from Wilmington to Mt. Airy is 248 miles; Fayetteville Branch, from South Carolina State line to Fayetteville, North Carolina, 46¾ miles; Ramseur's Branch, from Factory Junction, North Carolina, to Ramseur's, North Carolina, 18¾ miles; Madison Branch from Stokesdale, North Carolina, to Madison, North Carolina, 11¼ miles; Granite Branch, from Mt. Airy to Granite, 2 miles; and Furnace Branch, to North Carolina Steel and Iron Company's furnace, 1 mile. The motive power consists of 24 locomotives. The rolling stock comprises 6 baggage, mail and express cars, 15 passenger coaches, 310 box cars, 20 stock cars, 274 flat cars, 11 caboose cars and 11 shanty cars.

The following statement of the financial condition of the road was made at the annual meeting of the stockholders last October: Assets—Construction, $6,801,685.75; equipment, $479,656.84; miscellaneous, $39,653.97; cash on hand, $108,265.85. Liabilities—Capital stock, $1,972,900. Bonds—First mortgage, series A, $1,500,000; first mortgage, series B, $734,000; first mortgage series C, $820,000; consolidated mortgage, $1,868,700; North State Improvement Company $428,748.27; foreign railroads, $3,615.02; accounts payable, $8,571.66; pay rolls, $23,087.69; profit and loss, $69,609.77. Total, $7,429,622.38.

The Society Reorganized.

The meeting announced in last week's OBSERVER was held according to announcement in the Presbyterian church at 3:30 o'clock P. M., and the "Cumberland County Bible Society" reorganized by the election of the following officers:

President.—Capt. S. C. Rankin.
Vice-President.—J. M. Lamb.
Secretary.—Q. K. Nimocks.
Treasurer.—Miss Katie D. McKethan.
Board of Directors.—Chas. Kennedy, B. R. Huske, J. A. Oates, J. M. Lamb, Jas. Evans, W. N. Yerex and H. R. Novitzky.

Mrs. M. E. Dye's millinery store was selected as the Bible Repository, where American Society Bibles may be purchased.

The old officers made their reports, showing the County Society indebted to the parent society $70.

Interesting talks were made by Messrs. J. M. Lamb, S. C. Rankin, H. R. Novitzky and Rev. R. P. Pell, and greater interest has been stimulated in Bible work.

Efforts will at once be made to pay off the Societies indebtedness, and to further its possibilities for the accomplishment of greater good to the community.

The Concert.

The Torbett Concert Company played to a very large and appreciative audience Friday night in the Opera House. The Lutterra Sextette elicited round after round of applause by their splendid renditions of several both serious and comic songs. Miss Ollie Torbett, who is a beautiful young lady, proved herself an accomplished violinist by playing several delightful airs in a very masterly and finished style and when she struck up Dixie the audience went wild, the "Rebel yells" were almost deafening. The piano solos by Mr. Isadore Moquest who is certainly an artist of the first water, were very much appreciated. Mr. C. Froholm, who has a very sweet tenor voice, sang a serenade solo, accompanied on the violin by Miss Torbett and by Mr. Froholm on the piano. He is a grand singer and deserves every one of the hearty encores he received. Altogether the company was an excellent one and we hope they will visit Fayetteville again.

I. O. O. F. in Sampson and Robeson.

Grand Master W. D. Gaster and a number of Odd Fellows went down to Roseboro last Thursday and organized a Lodge at that place composed of a large number of the best people of that section.

Last week Grand Master Gaster also installed the following newly elected officers of the Lumber Bridge Lodge:

A. G. Johnson, N. G.
Rev. P. R. Law, O. G.
Dr. T. Stamps, R. Sec.
Capt. S. J. Cobb, Fi. Sec.
P. C. McLean, Treas.
Maj. J. A. P. Conoly, R. S. to N. G.
J. W. Hall, L. S. to N. G.
R. D. Melvin, R. S. to V. G.
Maj. J. A. P. Conoly, L. S. to V. G.
Nathan Hall, I. G.
L. H. Bordeaux, R. S. S.
—— Maxwell, L. S. S.
Rev. J. W. Cobb, Chap.

The A. C. L. Shops.

Here is something from our Wilson contemporary, the Advance, worth thinking about:

We have it from headquarters that the railroad company would like to move their freight yards and shops from South Rocky Mount to Wilson. There are a number of reasons why they should desire this change. There are also numerous reasons why we should make every effort to induce the company to bring their plant to our town. Can't something be done? Wilson will never prosper until its citizens take on broader views. Let's make a move.

Why shouldn't Fayetteville have these shops? It is a much more central point than either of the towns named, and it is certainly not behind them in any other respect.

Death of Duncan R. McGougan.

At his home in Cumberland county, N. C., December 28th, 1893, Mr. Duncan R. McGougan in the 47th year of his age. The deceased had been a great sufferer for a number of years. In early manhood he connected himself with Sandy Grove church and always attended upon the means of Grace while his health permitted. His remains were laid in the burying-ground of Galatia church. He leaves a widow and two little children.

Arms for the F. I. L. I.

Our readers will see, from the proceedings printed below of recent meetings of the Veteran Corps of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, that steps are to be taken at once to provide the old Company with an equipment of arms to supply the place of those recently taken from them by the State.

The committee will go to work at once to formulate and put into execution a plan for raising the needed funds, and they ask the cordial co-operation of the public in their efforts. The plan to be adopted will be published next week.

At a called meeting, held by the Veteran Corps of the F. I. L. I. Co., at the Armory on the evening of 15th Jan'y, 1894, Maj. A. A. McKethan presiding, the roll was called, and the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting was called for, whereupon Maj. E. J. Hale on behalf of the committee reported as follows:

To the Commandant and Members of the Veteran Corps F. I. L. I.:

COMRADES:—At a meeting of members of the Veteran Corps of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, held on Thursday evening Jan'y 11th, 1894, the undersigned were appointed a committee to consider the question of procuring an equipment of arms for the said Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, with instructions to report at a meeting of the Veteran Corps to be called to meet in the Armory on Monday evening the 15th inst.

In compliance with the above recited action and instructions, your committee respectfully report the following preamble and resolution, the adoption of which will in their opinion meet the purpose in view, viz:

Whereas, The State authorities have recently dismissed from membership in the State Guard the Ancient and Honorable Military Company aforesaid, whose history is a part of the honorable history of the State, whose colors we and our fathers and grand-fathers have been proud to follow, and whose well-being our beloved town of Fayetteville has cherished as its nearest care, as it has ever held the organization itself to be its most distinguished possession; and whereas the said company has recently impoverished its treasury in certain patriotic acts, *i. e.* in the building of its fine Armory and in the splendid celebration of its Centennial Anniversary, both of which have brought credit to the State, to the town and to ourselves; and whereas, it is our earnest desire to signify our appreciation of these facts, and especially our unqualified approval of the particular course pursued by the said company which has led to its being deprived of its arms as a consequence of being dismissed from the State Guard:

Therefore, be it by us, the Veteran members of the said Corps in meeting assembled, Resolved, that the Commandant appoint a committee of ten to adopt such measures as may seem best to them to procure and present to the said Company a full equipment of not less than sixty stands of arms.

Respectfully submitted,
E. J. Hale, H. R. Horne, W. F. Campbell, Sub-Committee.
Jas. C. MacRae, Chas. Haigh, E. J. Hale, H. R. Horne, W. F. Campbell, A. A. McKethan, W. P. Wemyss, G. W. Lawrence, Committee.

The report of the Committee was received and unanimously adopted, and the following committee was appointed by the Chairman to carry into effect the aforesaid resolutions:

Maj. A. M. Campbell, Maj. A. A. McKethan, Maj. Chas. Haigh, Capt. W. P. Wemyss, Advisory Committee.

E. J. Hale, H. R. Horne, J. B. Smith, Walter J. Smith, G. A. Thomson, W. F. Campbell, Committee.

On motion of J. B. Smith it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in each of the three town papers.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

J. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

The Carnival.

The Carnival Tuesday night was the crowning event of the season. The spectators were informed by Mr. Henry L. Cook what the skaters, as they went around the hall two at a time, represented. After over a hundred characters had been introduced, general skating commenced and the floors presented a brilliant appearance. There was a great variety of characters, milk maids, Little Bo-Peeps, Indian Princesses, Queens, and young ladies representing flowers, predominating among the ladies. The favorite characters with the men were soldiers, cow-boys, dudes, sports, clowns and news-boys. All the characters were well represented and when skating they presented a varied scene of the picturesque, the beautiful and the ridiculous.

The prizes, a handsome silver spoon for the best representation by a lady and an elegant boot blacking outfit for that by a gentleman, were won by Miss Mamie Alexander, who looked the perfect picture of Pocahontas, and Capt. McFarland, who. one almost imagined was just from the western plains, he looked so much like a cow boy. The presentations were made by Mr. H. L. Cook in a very appropriate manner.

The large number of spectators heartily applauded the winners, who were well chosen. The F. I. L. I's. treasury is nearly seventy dollars better off by this very enjoyable affair. A great deal of credit is due Mr. J. H. Robinson, Jr., Mr. Carl Ledbetter and Capt. J. C. Huske, Jr., who were mainly instrumental in its success.

Rabbi Sergius.

The following copied from the Savannah (Ga.) News will be read with interest by many persons in Wilmington, says the Messenger, and, we may say, in Fayetteville, also:

Rabbi John Sergius Ben Israel, who figured in Savannah last summer as a Christian Jew, turns out to be not what he represented himself to be.

He claimed here to be a descendant of Jews from India of the lost ten tribes, who were in Jerusalem and were converted on the day of Pentecost, or won to Christ by the Apostle Thomas in India. He claimed that there are many thousand Christian Jews there, and that he is the pastor of a large congregation of Jews in Travancore, on the Malabar coast, in Madras Presidency.

The Rabbi's wife and three children accompanied him. The former was said to have been Zenana missionary, of the London Missionary Society. He and his flock were both poor, and he asked assistance for both.

CAME WELL ENDORSED.

Numerous letters of commendation were shown from clergymen for whom he lectured or preached, and who took up collections for him. Several ministers in Savannah were thus induced to let him address their congregations, and took up collections for his use. His statements, however, were out of accord with reliable history. Other circumstances, too, aroused suspicion that he was not what he professed to be, and inquiries of great missionary boards and of persons who had commended him failed to clear up the matter.

A letter of inquiry was finally written by Rev. L. C. Vass, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to Rev. S. Mateer, a missionary of the London Missionary Society in Travandrum, Travancore district, Southern India, Asia, Sergius claiming to have come from this section of the world. Recently the following reply has been received:

TRAVANDRUM, October 7, 1893.—Dear Dr. Vass: Your letter comes to me, as Mr. Mateer is in England. Never having heard of any Christian Jews in the L. M. S., or southern part of Travancore, I sent it to Dr. Hodges, C. M. S. (Church Missionary Society), Bishop of Travancore. His secretary writes me for him: "Sergius is a gross impostor, for there are no Christian Jews in Travancore." The venerable Archdeacon Koshi, D. D., a native gentleman of long experience of this land, says: "I have never heard of such a person as Sergius, or of a Jewish Christian congregation in Travancore. The whole story appears to be a black species of imposture."

This is to my mind conclusive, that is, if his reference to Travancore is correct. This, of course, is but a very small part of India, and we should know the name of the place where his schools are, to be quite sure. * * * * I am sorry I cannot send you better news.

* * * * Yours most sincerely,
HAROLD T. WILLIS, M. A.
Lay Missionary, L. M. S., (London Missionary Society.)

STILL GOING THE ROUNDS.

The latest news from Rabbi Sergius is from Newbern, N. C., where the Newbern Journal says he preached in the Baptist church Sunday, Dec. 31, and lectured in the Young Men's Christian Association hall. From the above letter it seems that he is an impostor, and that he is simply getting money under false colors.

The American Israelite, edited by the distinguished Rabbi Wise, of Cincinnatti, O., denounces him as an "Oriental scamp," and says "the story that Mr. Sergius tells altogether lacks probability, and we have no doubt he is laughing in his sleeve at the fine harvest he is reaping from his dupes."

Sergius is a man of low stature, stout, with dark and long hair and whiskers. His address is plausible, his manners unctuous and his English very broken and indistinct. He left Savannah ostensibly for the World's Fair, leaving his wife and children here. They lived for a while in a little house on Second avenue, but finally disappeared and are supposed to have joined Sergius in his travels.

"Where the Curfew Still Rings."

Under the above caption the industrious New York World quotes a St. Louis paper as below. It all grows out of a humorous suggestion in the Observer, a year ago, that a visiting Englishman mistook the 9 p. m. (ancient "paterole") bell that custom has preserved the ringing of here, for the curfew. Says the St. Louis paper:

"The curfew is still rung in Fayetteville, N. C.," said E. B. Bonner. "Notwithstanding the abolition by statute in the sixteenth century of the custom of ringing the curfew in England, this American town has kept it up for nearly two centuries, or since it was first settled. The custom has here very nearly its ancient significance—ordering the people to put out the fires on the hearths and remain indoors for the night. Fayetteville has been the same quiet, peaceful village that it is now ever since the Revolutionary War, when for a brief season it was an active, business military town, the centre of those operations which made the names of King's Mountain, Cowpens and Guilford Church historical. Every evening curfew ushers in the night and bids farewell to the day that is done, and seldom are people seen upon the streets after its sound has ceased. It has never missed a night during the last century, and there is no disposition to abolish it. It has also a town crier, but in this it is not alone, Columbia, S. C., keeping up that custom, which I believe has fallen into disuse elsewhere.

People and their Movements.

Mr. J. L. Prior is at home again.

Col. W. C. Jones was in the city yesterday.

His Excellency Gov. Carr passed through this city yesterday.

Mr. Tanner, representing Heath & Co., cotton buyers, is in the city.

We are glad to see Dr. H. W. Lilly out after a severe attack of La Grippe.

Mr. and Mrs. McKelway made a visit to Smithfield their old home last week.

Misses Mary and Nannie Smith, of Ramseur, are visiting their aunt Mrs. Lutterloh on Haymount.

Messrs. Gilbert and Best, two of Wilmington's popular young salesmen were in the city this week.

Miss Mattie Brown, a charming Kentucky belle, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Heman Hall on Dick street.

Mrs. Kennedy and her charming daughter Miss Emelie De Solms, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. Solms on Rowan street.

We were pleased to see Messrs. W. B. Meares, Jr., and Banks Rucker two very popular young travelling men in the city Tuesday.

Mrs. Robt. L. Ryburn, of Shelby, and Miss Kate Faison, of Godwin, N. C., are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Southerland on Maiden Lane.

Mrs. H. A. Jerome arrived from New York yesterday, and joined her husband at the Hotel LaFayette. They will spend the winter here.

We were glad to see L. B. Love, an old Fayetteville boy, in the city Tuesday. Mr. Love was on his way to his mother's bed side, who is very ill we are sorry to state.

Miss Rosa Taylor, of Columbia, who has been visiting Mrs. J. J. Crosswell, on Maiden Lane has returned home—much to the regret of her numerous friends here.

The work on the Court House is progressing rapidly and from present appearances we predict that it will be the handsomest building of the kind in the State.

The article on the 1st page concerning the Treasury is copied from a contemporary, and represents Mr. Carlisle's views. The OBSERVER is opposed to a bond issue, if it can be avoided.

See Dr. Kingsbury's account of the Grip. It is a classic.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil kills all pains whether internal or external. Sold at King Bros.

"Old Time Sports," at Southern Pines.

The following letter explains itself:

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., Jan. 12, 1894.
Editor Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Governor Carr of North Carolina and Governor Flower of New York State accompanied by prominent gentlemen and military escorts will visit Southern Pines during the "Week of Old Time Southern Sports" which is to take place Feb'y 1st to 8th. Premiums are offered to the hunters killing the largest quantity of game and having it on exhibition. Prizes are also given for rifle shooting as well as glass ball shooting. All the people of this section are invited to participate, especially those residing in the counties of Moore, Cumberland, Montgomery, Chatham, Richmond and Robeson.

Nothing will be left undone that can be done to make this occasion enjoyable to the visitors from a distance and to the native citizens. The Seaboard Air Line officials are specially interested, and Mr. T. J. Anderson, the live progressive Passenger Agent, will assist in making the "Week of Old Time Southern Sports" not only a big advertisement for his line, but a credit to the State and the South. He is a live progressive worker. You are specially invited to be with us, and we beg of you to extend a hearty invitation to all of your friends and the patrons of your paper to turn out and assist in making the occasion such an advertisement for this section of North Carolina as will rebound to the financial interest and welfare of the people. Our game is worth little to us, our barren sand hills are worthless. Now, if we can by our efforts do something that will turn them to account, it is our duty to do so.

There are thousands of people North who spend a great deal of money visiting sections where they can have a short rest and at the same time sport in the way of hunting. If we can make on this occasion a favorable show and demonstrate that in this vicinity of North Carolina, game can be found, we will draw annually hundreds of sportsmen who will scatter money through this section, and while the "Week of Old Time Southern Sports" will be one of enjoyment, yet its main object is to draw money to the people of this section. You can't spend a dollar in any part of this section but what it will benefit men in the State, and therefore, it behooves all to lend a helping hand when a movement is inaugurated that has for its object the advertising of any part of North Carolina.

Yours truly,
JNO. T. PATRICK.

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful medicine so invigorates the system and enriches the blood that cold weather becomes positively enjoyable. Artic explorers would do well to make a note of this.

It is not always convenient, or even desirable, to call a physician for every little ailment, and in many cases it is impossible to reach one promptly. Having Pond's Extract in the house, you have a physician always at hand. It is easy of application, safe and reliable. For Sore Throat and Lungs, Chapped Hands and Face, it is of inestimable value. Frosted Limbs and Chilblains are promptly relieved by it. Be sure to get the genuine.

Messrs. King Bros. have secured the agency for the Japanese Pile Cure; a most wonderful discovery for the Cure of Piles of every kind which they will sell with a written guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. It is said to be a specific for that terrible and dangerous disease. Get a free sample and try it.

All diseases of the skin cured, and lost complexion restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Sold at King Bros.

Japanese Liver Pellets are small, but great in their effects; no griping; 50 doses 25 cts. Sold at King Bros.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

A Good Reason for Living.

"She lives to love and loves to live,
She loves to live because she lives to love."

Many think it is a sin to be sick; being so, one cannot bestow their affections on others as the Creator intended; being so, it certainly is a duty to cure yourself. Most women, these days, need an invigorating tonic. Worn-out teachers, "shop-girls," dressmakers, milliners and those subject to tiresome labor, have found a boon in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a soothing and strengthening nervine, inducing refreshing sleep relieves despondency and restores to full use all the appetites and affections of one's nature. It is sold, by druggists, under a *guarantee* from its makers that it will, in every case, give satisfaction, or price ($1.00) will be promptly refunded.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	75
Hog Round,	10	HIDES—	
Sides,	10	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	13@00	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	8	Green,	2
Shoulders,	7	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	9@10	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	13
BAGGING,	6@0	Western,	12½@14
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	35@00	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	6@0
Rio,	20@25	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.00	Sweet—new,	40@00
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	1.00@1.20
EGGS,	12½	SALT,	65a90
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.00	Coffee,	6
West. Fam.,	4.00@5.00	Granulated,	7
CORN MEAL—	60	SHEETINGS,	6½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	40
Corn—new	50a55	TALLOW,	5
Oats	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	90	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	50	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina, new	30@40	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling firm..............7⅝
Middling..............7⅜
Strict Low Middling..............7
Low Middling..............6¾
Turpentine, $1.00 to $2.00 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 26 cents
Rosin firm at 75 to 80c.

Teacher Wanted.

One to teach in a private family, competent to Teach Music and all the English branches.

Address H. T. McKINNON,
St. Mary's, Georgia.

1--18--94 1m

A GOLD WATCH

—WILL BE GIVEN AWAY WITH—
EVERY 12½ M.
"Beauty :-: Bright" :-: Cigarettes.
IT IS AN ACTUAL FACT.
Call and See the Plan at
A. J. COOK & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.

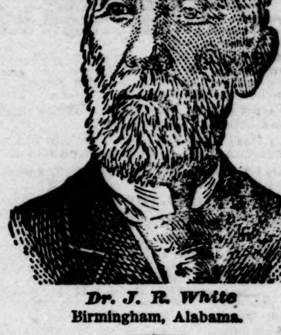
1--18--94 1t

To preserve a youthful appearance as long as possible, it is indispensable that the hair should retain its natural color and fullness. There is no preparation so effective as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It prevents baldness, and keeps the scalp clean, cool and healthy.

Sad and Gloomy

Weak and Dyspeptic

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Strength and Perfectly Cured.



Dr. J. R. White
Birmingham, Alabama.

"I have not words enough to express my thanks for the great benefits received from a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was weak, and it made me strong; I was a dyspeptic, and it cured me; I was sad and gloomy, and it made me cheerful and hopeful. And last, though not least, it made me an ardent and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

working democrat. All who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with my advice, report good results. I gladly recommend it to all sufferers." J. R. WHITE, M. D., Birmingham, Ala.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead. Insist upon HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

NEW MATTINGS
—AND—
Other New Goods.

☞ Just received at ROSE & LEAK'S a new lot of **BEAUTIFUL MATTINGS** at most reasonable prices.

☞ Just received at ROSE & LEAK'S **NEW AND STYLISH COLLARS AND CUFFS** of the best makes; also "**PEARL**" and other brands of gentlemen's shirts.

☞ Just received at ROSE & LEAK'S a large assortment of **CHILDREN'S, MISSES' AND BOY'S FINE SHOES** of the best make. Rose & Leak's Shoe Department is very complete.

☞ **NEW GOODS** received at ROSE & LEAK'S two or three times each week.

ALL GOODS SOLD FOR CASH.
ONE PRICE TO ALL.

1-18-94 2t

Two Countrymen Meet,

AND ONE SAYS TO THE OTHER, DO YOU WANT TO

BUY FURNITURE
CHEAP
—IN—
Oak Walnut or Poplar
SUITS,

Beds, Bureaus,
Washstands, Tables,
Chairs, Hall Racks,
Lounges, Baby Carriages,
Mattresses, Springs,
Safes,

OR ANYTHING IN THAT LINE?
If so go to the cheapest place in Fayetteville.
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JRS.,
AND YOU WILL GET SUITED IN GOODS AND PRICE.

1--18--93 tf

A Bargain in Fine Wool Blankets.

Under the inspiration of a *mild winter*
ROSE & LEAK
HAVE DETERMINED TO OFFER THE BALANCE OF THOSE
Beautiful Home-Made Blankets at
$3.50 A PAIR.
THEY HAVE BEEN PRONOUNCED CHEAP AT $5.00 A PAIR.

1--18--94 2t

School Notice.

MRS. AND MISS MORROW
WILL RECEIVE PUPILS IN MUSIC AND ART, ON AND AFTER JANUARY 15TH.
Thorough instruction in
PIANO, ORGAN, GUITAR AND VOCAL MUSIC, IN DRAWING, OIL, WATER-COLOR AND MINERAL PAINTING.
Pupils in Latin, French and advanced English also desired.

For further particulars call at the old Huske residence, opposite Phœnix Lodge. 1--11--93.

Henderson! Henderson!! Henderson!!!

PETER HENDERSON & CO.'S GARDEN SEEDS.

TRUCKERS TESTIFIFY TO THEIR SUPERIORITY.

Over 30 Medals and Awards Received at the World's Fair—More than all Competition Combined.

Not One Paper of these Last Year's Seeds on Hand.

Buyers are entitled to their magnificent "*Manual of Everything for the Garden*"—the handsomest work of its kind ever issued. The extraordinary demand for Henderson's seeds last season has caused me to order an unusual supply. Persons who have been ordering direct can save postage and trouble by getting from me.

H. R. HORNE,
1--11-93 Sole Agent.

H. R. SHEETZ. Established 1870. W. S. SHEETZ.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,
FURNITURE DEALERS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Christmas! Christmas! Christmas!

Is at hand and all parties interested in the purchase of presents would do well to examine our stock before purchasing.

In addition to our already complete stock of PLUSH and WILLOW ROCKERS, CABINETS and LADIES' DESKS and many other things too numerous to mention, we have lately added a full line of PICTURES and EASELS which we are offering at prices to suit the times. There are also CENTER TABLES, HALL RACKS, LOUNGES and COUCHES, BABY CARRIAGES and BEDROOM SUITS IN OAK AND WALNUT, any of which will make an elegant Christmas gift. Don't fail to see our stock before you purchase.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY,
H. WHALEY

Will sell his entire stock of **SADDLERY, HARNESS, BUGGY ROBES, BLANKETS, etc., etc.,** at greatly reduced prices for cash.

☞ BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED.
1--18--94

THOMAS H. SUTTON,
(HOME AGAIN.)

Has resumed the practice of law in FAYETTEVILLE and adjoining counties; will be pleased to renew the acquaintance of former friends and clients, and grateful for the return of their confidence.

HE HAS ASSOCIATED WITH HIM
MR. JAMES H. JOHNSON,
—UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF—
SUTTON & JOHNSON,
who promise faithful and diligent attention to all business entrusted to them.

OFFICE—Room No. 8, 2nd floor Pythian Building, Fayetteville, N. C

THOMAS H. SUTTON.
1--11--94 3t JAMES H. JOHNSON.

Begin the New Year

BY SUBSCRIBING FOR SOME MAGAZINE OR ILLUSTRATED PAPER
—AT—
Pemberton's Book House.

REMOVAL.

INCREASED FACILITIES NECESSITATED
by a rapidly growing business
nearly 2,000 more square feet of room at my
PRESENT STAND,
NORTH EAST CORNER MARKET SQUARE,
and four doors above my former place of business.
EVERYTHING IN
Fancy and Staple Groceries.
Fresh :-: Goods
CONSTANTLY RECEIVED.
AGENT FOR
Chase & Sanborn's Choice Roasted Coffees.
R. M. PRIOR.

1--4--94

1894.

Feeling Good in New Quarters,
WE WANT TO MAKE OTHERS FEEL GOOD TOO.
EVERYBODY
invited and will be welcome early and often.

1894.

For the present prices cash C. O. D.
for 3-lb. Tomatoes, 10 cts.
Standard Mince Meat, 10c. lb.
10 PER CENT. REDUCTION ON MAPLE SYRUP AND BUCKWHEAT.
Many other goods are proportionally low.
NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN—2-STRING BROOM 10c.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

1--4--94

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE EASTER TERM OF THE FIFTY-Second School Year will begin
January 25th, 1894.
Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene. Address the Rector.

1--4--93 2m **REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.**

House and Lot for Sale.

That desirable DWELLING located on the south side of Person street, adjoining Joseph Atkins on the west and the old D. J. Gould residence on the east, containing four rooms, kitchen and dining room. For particulars apply to G. A. OVERBAUGH, Fayetteville, N. C., or E. L. GOULD, Swannsborough, N. C.

12--21--93 4t

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a mortgage made June 15th, 1889, by Jno. C. Wade and wife Mary M., to H W. Howard and which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County in Book N, No. 4, page 135, I will expose for sale at public auction. One Hundred and Twenty-two Acres of Land on the east side of Cape Fear River in Black River Township adjoining the lands of R R. Robeson, Wade and others. For more particular description see mortgage deed.

Time of sale: Monday, Feb'y 5th. 1894, at 12 M.
Place of sale: Court House.
Terms of sale: Cash.

W. S COOK,
Jan'y 4, 1894. Ag't for Mortgagee.

NOTICE.

As required by law, and in order to make settlement of the estate of D. G. McMillan with the Guardian of his minor heirs all accounts of McMillan Bros are closed as of this date. The indebtedness of all sorts, notes and accounts, due to "McMillan Bro.'s" up to January 1, 1894, must be settled, and notice is hereby given to all persons so indebted to call and make payment

Statements up to January 1, 1894, will be rendered and we hope for a prompt response.

From and after this date the undersigned will continue the business under the same firm name of "McMILLAN BRO.'s," and hope to merit and receive the public patronage as heretofore.

R. McMILLAN.
T. H. McMILLAN.

Fayettevill, N. C., Jan'y 1; 1894.

A Grocer with any "Sand"

Will not put it in his sugar, but rather into business principles. Pure sugar is a good thing to be able to sell, but much of it is adulterated in these days.

PURE SUGAR
You can buy at Raiford's.

Now, and through the Xmas holiday's Raiford will sell fresh home-made candy cooked at his bakery for 10c per lb.

10 cents per pound,
think of it!

Specialties: Fresh Sausage, and large Variety of Fruits.

10c. Juniper Buckets 10c.
Raiford's Bread and Cakes fresh and Wholesome.

LUXURIES: TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF, TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, CANNED GOODS, in fact everything kept by a first-class grocer.

W. F. RAIFORD,
12--7--93 At Dan McDonald's Old Stand.

U C NO POSTERS
FROM OUR HOUSE HEADED
AUCTION! AUCTION!
COST! COST!
nor do we claim to be the only house in the city that deals in Clothing, but we DO claim to be
"THE LEADERS,"
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Our stock is now COMPLETE, and as FINE an assorment as can be found in any house and of THE VERY LATEST STYLES

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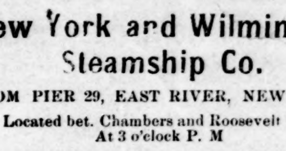

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12—21—93 4w

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Exposed to Death.

Courier-Journal.]

Reduced to its last resource, crowded into the ditch by the intelligence of an awakened people, and seeing its privileges slipping away from it, protection drops its mask and stands forth the hideous, selfish and sectional thing it has always been in spite of its thin veneering of patriotism.

But what a shifting of the scene and a swapping of roles there has been.

New England, sleek and prosperous and bursting with plenty gathered from protected industries, sees with alarm the growing competition of the tariff to suit new conditions.

The South, long the only refuge of tariff reform, now harbors a band of clamorous protectionists who demand protection for an iron industry in which they can already beat the world through natural advantages.

The West and Northwest, with vast agricultural interests, vitally concerned in the removal of every barrier that impedes the farmers' free entry into the markets of the world, now resound with the call of mine owners and lumber merchants for protection and bigger profits.

From the Southwest, sold into slavery to a sugar bounty, rises the cry of the sugar-growers, who have come to distrust their ability to stand alone without tariff crutches.

And all want protection against what? Practically against each other. The subsidists of each section want authority to force other sections to buy their products. Our industries have been diversified with a vengeance, and each demands the right to levy a bounty while claiming exemption for itself, all quarreling like a band of robbers over the division of the booty, which, in the long run, is wrung from the farmers' unprotected products.

It is idle to attempt to reconcile these jealous interests and wrangling sections on any protective basis, yet to such cheese-paring is the protective policy now mainly applied. The protection of one is the injury of another. Each wants the best of it in the shuffle and deal and an extra ace up his sleeve. It is simply impossible by any system of protection to equalize the natural difference in soil, resources and productiveness in a country as big as this and as diversified. The longer we try it the worse the tangle. We stretch the blanket over one corner and another raises a shrill cry that it is exposed to the cold blasts of competition. The hot house system of forcing has induced undue sensitiveness to breezy rivalry that would be only stimulating to a soundly developed industry. All buy the products of other protected industries under protest and want a higher duty on their own. The "home market," which we have been at such pains to build up, is not giving satisfaction. There are too many sellers for the buyers, and disappointed sections and industries turn and rend each other. It will always be so until we get back to sound first principles of free trade in and with the markets of the whole world. In a field so vast, each industry must needs fairly stand by its own ability to contribute to the wants of the race, or it will not stand at all.

The first actual approach toward abolishing the vicious system shows how deep the poison has gone. It is section against section, one industry against another. The sooner we have done with it all, the better for our temper as for our pockets.

And from that fixed goal the Democratic party, in proof that it is national in its sympathies and broad and firm in its purposes, must not suffer itself to be diverted by sectional appeals.

The Remarkable Somnambulistic Feat of an English Theological Student.

One of the most remarkable and puzzling stories of somnambulism is related by the London News. The subject was a young ecclesiastic at a seminary. The bishop of the diocese was so deeply interested that he went nightly to the young man's chamber. He saw him get out of bed, secure paper, compose and write sermons. On finishing a page he read it aloud. When a word displeased him he wrote a correction with great exactness. The bishop had seen a beginning of some of these somnambulistic sermons, and thought them well composed and correctly written. Curious to ascertain whether the young man made use of his eyes, the bishop put a card under his chin in such a manner as to prevent him seeing the paper on the table before him, but he still continued to write. Not yet satisfied whether or not he could distinguish different objects placed before him, the bishop took away the piece of paper on which he wrote and substituted several other kinds at different times. He always perceived the change, because the pieces of paper were of different sizes. When a piece exactly like his own was substituted he used it, and wrote his corrections on the places corresponding to those on his own paper. It was by this means that portions of his nocturnal compositions were obtained. His most astonishing production was a piece of music written with great exactitude. He used a cane for a ruler. The clefs, the flats and the sharps were all in their right places. The notes were all made as circles, and those requiring it were afterwards black ened with ink. The words were all written below, but once they were in such very large characters that they did not come directly below their proper notes, and, perceiving this, he erased them all and wrote them over again.

The Day of Death.

The Jour des Morts is observed by the Parisians with great reverence, and it is a touching sight to watch the crowds pressing into the large cemeteries such as Pere Lachaise and Montmartre on the 2nd of November, says the Pall Mall Budget. Crowds composed of all classes, all fortunes and all professions, make the same solemn pilgrimage—the rich with their carriages full of the gorgeous wealth of flowers which Paris can produce in such perfection, and the poor with their bunches of violets and chrysanthemums, tokens of love and remembrance of their dead. A few visitors go from a feeling of curiosity or from habit to see the tombs of celebrities which have become national monuments, such as those of Heloise and Abelard, of Rachel, Chopin, Moliere and others in Pere Lachaise or the tomb of Cardinal Richelieu in the Sorbonne, violated at the time of the revolution, when his mummified head was taken out and sold—or the church of St. Denis where lie so many royalties.

The sale of flowers on this day is enormous; the thousands of visitors to the cemeteries buy in large quantities, and as the chrysanthemum is now the flower of the season, there are masses of them at low price to be had everywhere—golden, white and red and a fine rose pink, which color, an old flower-seller said, as a pretext for not having any left, was produced by a dye.

Chrysanthemums are becoming every year more popular in Paris, and the annual show of them has very much improved, though it does not yet equal in magnificence the displays of the same flower in London.

Man or Woman, Ghost or Human.

We cannot say what will cure ghosts, but many men and many women who look like ghosts rather than human beings, through sickness, would regain health and happiness, if they would try the virtue of the world-renowned remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Torpid liver, or "biliousness," impure blood, skin eruptions, scrofulous sores and swellings, Consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), all yield to this wonderful medicine. It is both tonic and strength-restoring, and alterative or blood cleansing.

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WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

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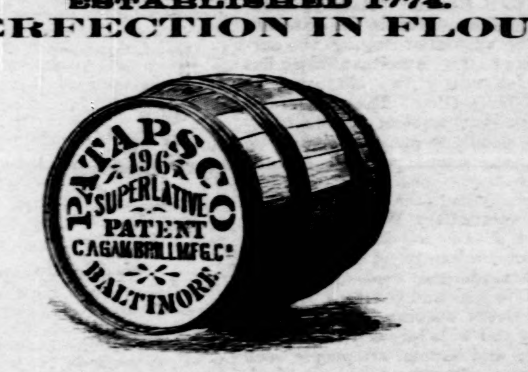

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In Effect Dec. 3rd, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:43 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:06 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:59 "
Leave Climax,	1:27 "
Leave Sanford,	3:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:25 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:37 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:17 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:50 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:08 "
Leave Maxton,	6:47 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:05 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

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TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 11, 1894.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.		No. 41. Daily.	*†No. 501 N. Y. and Fla. Spec.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 47	9 51			12 02
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45			
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35				
Leave Tarboro..	12 07				
Lv Rocky Mount	12 55	10 45		6 00	
Leave Wilson...	1 55	11 25		6 35	1 57
Leave Selma....	2 45				
Lv. Fayetteville	4 25	1 15			4 00
Arrive Florence	7 05	3 27			6 15
	No. 47 Daily.				
	P. M.			A. M.	
Leave Wilson...	2 05			6 35	
Leave Goldboro.	3 00			7 20	
Leave Magnolia.	4 13			8 29	
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50			10 00	
	P. M.			A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 11, 1894.	No. 78. Daily.		No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	*‡No. 500, N. Y. and Fla. Spec.
	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Leave Florence.	7 30		7 05		11 59
Lv. Fayetteville	10 27		9 20		2 23
Leave Selma....	12 10				
Arrive Wilson..	1 5		11 18		4 30
	No. 48 Daily.				
	A. M.			P. M.	
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00			7 00	
Leave Magnolia	10 40			8 37	
Leave Goldsboro	12 01			9 48	
Arrive Wilson..	12 45			10 35	
	No. 78 Daily.		No. 14 Daily.		
	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 15		11 23	10 40	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 07		12 05	11 25	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35				
Leave Tarboro..	12 54				
Lv Rocky Mount	2 07		12 05		
Arrive Weldon..	3 17		12 56		6 01
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

*These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

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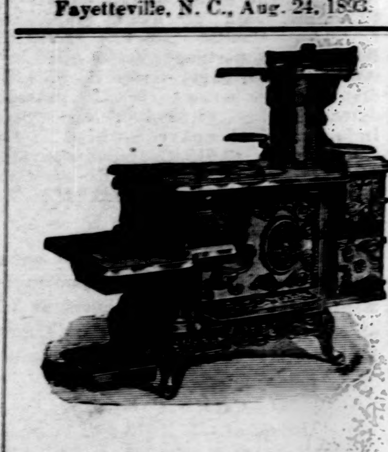

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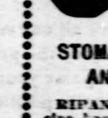

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